





**Mails.**

# NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

**BREMEN.**

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE**

FOR STRAMERS TO SAIL

YOKOHAMA and KOBE ..... { "PRINZ WALDEMAR" ..... } About FRIDAY, the 26th June.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN ..... { "BORNEO" ..... } End of June.

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN ..... { "KLEIST" ..... } WEDNESDAY, Noon, 1st July.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ..... { "PRINZ LUDWIG" ..... } About WEDNESDAY, 1st July.

MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE ..... { "PRINZ WALDEMAR" ..... } THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 16th July.

For further Particulars, apply to

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD**

**MELCHERS & CO.,**

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908. [8]

# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

**FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.**

**TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.**

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, CALEDONIA ..... Martin ..... 22nd June, P.M.

MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ..... TONKIN ..... Charbonnel ..... 23rd June, P.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TOURNAI ..... Lancelotti ..... 6th July, P.M.

MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ..... POLYNESIAN ..... Martin ..... 7th July, at P.M.

Transhipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

**P. NALIN,**

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS

Hongkong, 20th June 1908. [14]

# CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

**FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.**

**ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.**

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHIN-WANTAO (Beking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA TO HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS, NAPLES 29.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Transpacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO. Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND ..... via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE ..... via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER ..... 13 Days.

LONDON AND PARIS ..... 26.

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings: AMIRAL EXELMANS ..... 25th July. CEYLAN ..... 26th Nov. OUESANT ..... 27th Aug. CORSE ..... 15th Jan. MALTE ..... 12th Oct.

No passengers. \* Intermediate class and rates of passage. New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

**P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.**

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [160]

# WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

**HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.**

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Hongkong, 20th March, 1908. [17]

**Intimation**

# THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

**No. 1 DOCK.** Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

**No. 2 DOCK.** Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Oodes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1908. [39]

**Shipping—Steamers.**

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILATJAP...	AMOV	Second half June	JAVA	Second half June
TJIBODAS ..	JAVA	Second half June	JAPAN	Second half June
TJIMAH ..	JAVA	Second half June	SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	Second half June	JAPA	First half July
TJIPANAS ..	JAVA	First half July	SHANGHAI	First half July
TJIKINI ..	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. [15]

# MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

**FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.**

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

R.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

**BARRETTO & CO.,**

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908. [1]

**Notice of Firm**

**INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR**

and

**EXPRESS TRAINS Co**

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, etc., in connection with above.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1907. [47]

**Dentistry.**

**TSHIN-TING.**

**LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.**

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908. [60]

**Dr. M. H. OJAUN.**

THE LATEST METHOD of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. [69]

# WARSHIPS AND PRIVATE SHIPBUILDING YARDS.

ADVICE BY JAPANESE JOURNAL.

We have more than once urged the Government, writes the *Jiji Shimpu*, to place orders with private Japanese firms for the building of warships. Since the late war some of the shipbuilders have greatly enlarged their works and are now in a position to undertake the construction of certain classes of war vessels. Now that there is talk of transferring some of the Government undertakings into private hands as a means of relieving the existing economic distress, a renewed discussion of this proposition seems opportune. The development of the ship-building industry owes much to the encouragement given by the Government, and the extension of the shipping trade during the last few years has also resulted in the rapid growth of shipbuilding in Japan. The total tonnage of ships built during last year, for instance, reached the unprecedented figure of 75,000, of which something like 75 per cent. was from the Mitsui Bishi and the Kawasaki Yards, where quite a number of ships are either now building or to be built. It is evident, however, that the dulness of the carrying trade since last autumn, coupled with the prevailing inactivity of economic circles, has adversely affected the shipbuilding industry also, and new orders have now been almost entirely stopped. The shipbuilders are therefore much exercised as to the future, when the orders now in hand have been finished. In an industry of this kind, for the conduct of which a large amount of capital as well as the highest skill and matured experience are necessary, and which, in the event of a national emergency will be called upon to render great services to the country, it would be to the interests of the nation and the conductors of the industry that the Government should help them. In case of necessity by giving to them a proportion of the national order.

The construction of men-of-war by private companies is a method adopted in England, Germany, and other countries, continues the *Jiji*. Thus, in England, whereas only two battleships were launched at naval arsenals last year, no fewer than 18 warships, large and small, aggregating 80,000 tons, were launched from private yards. This year five cruisers, 16 destroyers, etc., are also to be ordered from private firms. A similar state of affairs is observable in respect to Germany, France, and the United States. The general policy followed by the Governments of these countries in the matter of the construction of warships will be clear from what is done by them. The circumstances, however, are somewhat different in the case of Japan. The construction of some torpedo-boats at the Kawasaki Dockyards during the late war was perhaps the first instance of the Japanese Government giving an order to a private house for warships. Then orders were issued to several builders for the construction of dispatch-boats and a dozen or so destroyers. The Naval Estimates for the current fiscal year provide for an outlay of 67½ million yen, spread over the succeeding eight years, for the building of 20 warships of various classes and for the repairs of the present vessels. It is advisable, concludes the Tokyo journal, that orders for part of these ships should be given to private companies so as to assist them financially and at the same time to furnish them with an experience in the building of warships. *Japan Chronicle*.

# CABLES AT A PENNY A WORD.

Cables at a penny a word. That is the ideal. "Something has already been done towards the reduction of cable rates; but to the monopolists one may still say, as Hamlet said to the players, 'O, reform it altogether!'" Thus writes Mr. J. Henriker Heaton, M.P., in the *Financial Review of Reviews* for May, discussing cable rates. "When we consider what could be accomplished if the evils of the present systems could be changed, and the benefits that would accrue to all the nations of the world, I believe that only the pen and imagination of the poet could do justice to the subject. And I base my claim for reform in the breaking down of the present cable monopolies for these good and sufficient reasons:—

"1. Cable rates are too high and prohibitory.

"2. Commerce is hampered and hindered by present monopolies.

"3. Cheaper cables would mean Federation and international peace.

THE MONOPOLY OF THE CABLE COMPANIES. "Something must be done to put an end to the monopoly which is beating on the trade and stifling the happiness of our population. The cables have long been in the hands of a Trust whose policy is to keep up the rates. The combined English and American companies draw some £5,000,000 a year from the trade by which we live—a tribute that must be paid in advance before the trader has earned anything for himself. Of the blighting effect produced any merchant will tell us enough. Until recently it seemed probable that they would have to be bought out at a fabulous sacrifice. But the resources of science are not exhausted. Hard men bar the wires to all, however pious the case, who cannot pay in gold for the use of them. And now, to the utter confusion of the hard men, a handsome young Italian comes out of his laboratory, and says blandly: 'Why not do without wires?'

"But the subject of cheap cables has a highly political as well as financial aspect. The dominant thought of every British statesman is:—How is the Empire to be kept together? History warns us that after a certain period the States in a great confederation show a tendency to separate under the exceptional strain, like the planks of a ship, or the troops in a squadron. Is there any binding force that will effectually counteract this tendency? I answer, yes, and its name is Electricity. By this marvellous agency islands and continents scattered all over the globe are consolidated

# PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON

**MONDAY,**

the 22nd June, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

**SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND**

A quantity of YAMATOYA CREPE S-IR S (in boxes of half dozen each), ANTIMONY WARE, ENGRAVING, IRON SAFES, SCALES, &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. [604]

# PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

on

**TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,**

the 23rd and 24th June, 1908, at 10 A.M. each day, at H. M. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS,

**SUNDRY OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL and VICTUALING STORES,**

Comprising:—

Old and Surplus Naval Stores—CHAIN CABLE, WOOD BLOCKS, HOSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON and METAL, ELECTRIC CABLE, MATS and MITTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

Old and Surplus Victualing Stores—PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, STAVES, and a quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1908. [573]

# Intimations.

**THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.**

(CAPITAL PAID UP ..... \$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

**THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.**

Undertaken and Executed.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [48]

# LEE YEE

**HAIR DRESSING SALOON.**

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

**CIGARS, CIGARETTES**

AND

**TOILET REQUISITES**

FOR SALE.

12, D'ARVILLE STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1907. [19]



## Consignees.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1904.

[607]

**THERAPION** is sold by the principal chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 1/6 per packet. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (12 white letters on a red ground, affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Post Office Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery).

Sold by all Chemists 16s-0

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than FIVE CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
*Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.*  
HONGKONG 10th September 1904.

relationships between military and civilian women in the Colonies which have been held through life; but those exceptions prove the existence of the deplorable rule, and the question is, Who is responsible?

Who, unless it is those who have the training of these English girls, these future wives or sisters of the men who go out to the Colonies as representatives of England with their

Hong Kong 1944-1945 1695

Hongkong, 19th June, 1962.

10-10-68







## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## THE WEST RIVER.

## EMBANKMENTS FLOODED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Canton, 19th June.

The water in the West River has risen considerably.

On the 18th inst., the embankments in Ching-yuen and Samshui districts, in many places, gave way and many houses have been submerged.

## FRANCE AND CHINA.

## THE YUNNAN INCIDENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th June.

The French Minister at Peking has demanded certain minor concessions in Yunnan as reparation for the killing of the French commanders by the Yunnan troops.

In a strongly-worded communication the Waiwupu has refused to acquiesce in the French demands.

## GERMANY AND CHINA.

## NAVIGATION OF THE POYANG LAKE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th June.

An understanding has been come to between the Waiwupu and the German Minister at Peking whereby in future no German gunboats will cruise the Poyang Lake except in case of emergency.

## CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

## SHANGHAI SUPERINTENDENT SUMMONED TO PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th June.

H.B. Chang-Pik, President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, has telegraphed for the superintendent of the Shanghai Telegraph Office to proceed to Peking forthwith and confer on matters in connection with the purchase of the shares from the shareholders of the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

## CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

## YIELDING TO POPULAR CLAMOUR.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th June.

The Grand Councillors held a meeting the other day when it was decided to grant Constitutional Government within ten years' time.

It has been found impossible to resist the wishes of the masses.

[Kester's.]

## President Roosevelt.

London, 18th June.

At the Chicago convention, Senator Lodge, permanent chairman, in a speech eulogizing President Roosevelt, evoked a remarkable demonstration lasting forty-five minutes.

Senator Lodge's impressive declaration that President Roosevelt's decision not to stand again for the presidency is irrevocable reduced the hall to silence.

Mr. Taft's delegates at the convention secured 700 seats out of a total of 980.

Later.

## Morocco.

Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan of Morocco at Tannan.

## The U. S. Presidency.

The Republican Convention have adopted a platform containing every plank favoured by Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt.

## Macedonia.

Reuter learns that the details of the Anglo-Russian proposals regarding Macedonia are practically settled, and that as soon as the agreement is definite, the two Governments will seek the adhesion of other Powers.

Turkey has decided to withdraw her troops from Samoa except one battalion.

## VOLUNTEER TROOP CAMP.

## THE ANNUAL OUTING.

The report, by Lieut. C. H. Ross, Commanding the Hongkong Volunteer Troop, dated 7th January last, on the camp in the New Territories, which was held from the 21st to 26th December last, is published in the current issue of the *Gazette*. Lieut. Ross writes—

The Camp was pitched on the same site as that selected in 1906, viz., on the southern slope of the hills at the north end of the Fanling valley, close to the village of Ho Shing Heung and about one mile distant from Cheung Shui. The site is an excellent one for a small camp the ground being level and of a dry sandy composition, with a good stream of water alongside flowing direct from the hill top.

## WEATHER.

The weather was good, some rain fell on the 24th and 25th December, but did not interfere with our work.

## TENTS.

Ten small tents and two E. P. tents were drawn from the Ordnance Store Department. The E. P. tents were joined together and used as a mess tent. An ample supply of tent-poles was provided this year, and though we had some strong wind none of the tents were blown down.

## STABLES.

A temporary makeshift stable was erected for our ponies, it was an improvement on that put up last year.

## TRANSPORT OF PONIES ACROSS HARBOUR.

The Army Service Corps being unable to provide a lighter on the 21st December, we transported our ponies to Kowloon by junk. On the return journey an Army Service Corps lighter was provided. I wish again to draw attention to the form of gangway which is provided for the purpose of connecting the lighter with the shore. Last year we were given simple plankings about 2½ feet wide, which worked well except that by reason of its narrow width, the ponies were apt to slip a leg over its side—this year high canvas sides have been added to the planks, and though possibly the arrangement may be excellent for trained animals, it certainly does not commend itself to the Chinese pony. We had great difficulty in getting our ponies to face it, tired though they were after a 20-mile ride. One pony despite our efforts refused to enter and as the tide was falling had to be left behind and brought across later in a junk.

I would recommend a plain gangway about 5 to 6 feet in width, with raised edges say about 6 inches in height.

## ATTENDANCE IN CAMP.

Owing to absence from the Colony, sickness, and other causes, the attendance of members was less than last year.

Our present available strength in the Colony is 24. Of this number, 4 are married men who, apparently cannot leave their families at Christmas time, 3 were sick, and 4 were unable to obtain leave of absence from their work. All remaining members attended Camp.

## WORK PERFORMED.

The march out to Camp (10 miles) was performed with two halts of about one hour each, in 7 hours; the return journey with only one halt taking just 6 hours.

I attach a map (which please return) showing the roads ridden or walked over by members during our Camp.

I would draw attention to one expedition, which I think was creditable work performed by two sections each under a N.C.O. working from opposite directions, from the Camp to Sha-Tai-Pok and over the mountain along the frontier to the Sam Chun River, and back to Camp via Taku-Lin (Kong Tai Hap) Block House. The path over the mountain by the frontier is very steep, some 300 feet in height, the road being paved and in many places "stepped." The ride, about 24 miles, took 5½ hours in the case of the section working from the north, and 4½ hours for the section approaching the pass from the southward.

I think the members who have attended both the 1906 and 1907 camps, have now a very good knowledge of the frontier portion of the Territories. The ponies stood the work well, and beyond a few falls off bridges and paddy bunds we had no accidents. I have to report one case of sore back, and two ponies girthed, these were treated with the simple remedy of salt and water and were able to carry their owners back to Hongkong without further harm.

A frier was in attendance, but his services were not required. Last year many of our ponies required re-shoeing or attendance of some kind; this year we covered more ground and theoretically more shoring work should have been required. I can only ascribe this satisfactory state of affairs to the better weather we enjoyed this year, and consequent drier state of the ground with less suction on the ponies' shoes.

## SADDLERY.

I much regret to report that the leather of most of the bridles and head-stalls at present in use, has perished.

Practically every bridle had to be repaired while in Camp, and though some of the breaks were not due to careless handling on the part of the members, I think there is no doubt that the condition of these articles is not good.

I would recommend that no new sets be ordered from India without delay.

I would also ask that a supply of stout straps for fastening blankets and overcoats in saddles be ordered at the same time; these last named articles we have hitherto procured ourselves locally, but they are not a success.

## FIELD FIRING.

On Christmas morning the Troop was divided into two sections and field firing was carried on at small-figure targets. The shooting was very fair.

## SENTRY WORK.

Sentries were placed over the Camp from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. Every man present in Camp thus performed from four to six hours' sentry-work during the five days we were out.

In conclusion, I would mention that the Camp was held in a most satisfactory manner, two temporary bridges built and some roads made by Inspector Hudson, who acts as our instructor, and whose services were kindly lent to us by the Sanitary Authorities of Hongkong.

The Commissariat was attended to by Ying Koo who carried out his onerous duties to the satisfaction of all who were present.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

Concluding his annual report, dated the 31st April last, the Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, remarks—

The Corps took part in the King's birthday parade with the remainder of the Garrison on November 9th, 1907.

The Corps paraded with the remainder of the Garrison, and lined the streets on 20th April, 1907, on the occasion of the departure of Sir Matthew Nathan from the Colony and again on 28th July, 1907, on arrival in the Colony of Sir Frederick Lugard. On each occasion the Troop furnished an escort.

The Cadet Company has increased in numbers since the beginning of the present year; there are now 22 members.

A bugle band is being started, and a miniature rifle range close to the Victoria School will shortly be opened.

The new headquarters have been equipped with a complete gymnastic apparatus purchased out of private funds; classes were held during the winter months and were well attended.

The winter clothing alluded to in my last report has now been provided.

Alterations in the establishment of the Corps, providing for the formation of an Infantry Company, have been approved and will come into force early in 1908.

The purchase of a subtarget machine has been postponed pending the recommendation of the Colonial Defence Committee regarding a similar but cheaper apparatus.

## INSPECTION.

The annual inspection of the Corps was carried out on 21st March, 1908, by His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Commanding the Troop, South China, who expressed his satisfaction with the soldierlike appearance of the Corps and the smart way in which the various drill movements were carried out.

## SERVICES.

I am indebted to Major Pritchard for the efficient state in which he left the Corps on his resignation on 1st April, 1907, and am glad to be able to report that this standard of efficiency has been maintained, thanks to the willing co-operation of all members of the Corps and to the help I have received from my Staff Officer, Corps Sergeant Major W. H. Highy and Staff Armourer G. W. Avenell who have continued to perform their duties to my entire satisfaction.

## H. B. TANG SHAO-YI.

## THE FENGtien GOVERNORSHIP.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* writes on 5th inst.—Governor Tang Shao-yi left Peking for Tientsin on the 24th ultimo after staying a couple of days at that Treaty Port and on urgent request of Viceroy Hsi Shih-chang of Manchuria he returned to Mukden quietly by the ordinary train on the 1st instant in company with his private secretary, to resume his duties as the Governor of Fengtien. It is stated that, owing to the Faku-men, Chientao and other unsettled questions between Japan and China, Governor Tang will come here again after the arrival of Mr. Ito, the Japanese Minister to China, who passed through Harbin from London on the 24th ultimo en route to Japan.

The Grand Councillors of State yesterday held a meeting in the Langjunyuan Park about the suggested abolition of the Governorship of Fengtien recently proposed by Governor Tang himself, but in view of the frequent intercourse between Japan and China and Russia and China in Manchuria coupled with the reorganization of the administrative systems of the Three Eastern Provinces and also the inability of Viceroy Hsi Shih-chang to perform his important duties at Mukden without the able assistance of Governor Tang, the proposal has been shelved until Manchuria is in a better condition. It is stated that H. B. Tang Shih-kai is in favour of the shifting of the seat of Government of Viceroy Hsi from Mukden to Kwang-changtze where Russian and Japanese spheres of influence in Manchuria meet. But the Viceroy would remain in the Manchurian Capital if the appointment of the Fengtien Governor were to be abolished.

## SANITARY BOARD.

There will be a meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday, 23rd inst. Following are the orders of the day:—Reply from Government forwarding copy of amendments to the Public Health and Buildings Bill. Reply from Government relative to the question of permitting water closets in certain buildings in Kowloon. Correspondence relative to an exemption from the requirements of Section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, in respect of Nos. 14 and 16 Gough Street. Application for a modification of the requirements of Section 153 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, in respect of No. 46 Lyndhurst Terrace. Application for a modification of the requirements of clause 11 of schedule G of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, in respect of the proposed houses on Fraya Reclamation Marina Lot No. 14. Application for permission to erect flush water closets and one urinal on the first and second floors of No. 15 Connaught Road Central. Correspondence relative to a urinal on the first floor of No. 1 Circular Pathway. Application for permission to reduce the open space on the ground floor of the Hongkong Hotel by 300 square feet.

Correspondence relative to the complaint against the drainage contractor Cheong Hoi for not carrying out the drainage work in a proper manner. Further correspondence relative to public accommodation in the City of Victoria. (Blocks Nos. 85, 86, 87 and 88). Mortality returns from Macao for the weeks ending June 1st and 8th 1908. Mortality statistics for the week ending May 30th, 1908. Limeswimming returns for the fortnight ending June 1st, 1908, and 8th inst. for the fortnight ending June 15th, 1908.

## BOYCOTT OF CHINESE.

## HOW SHIPPOWERS SAVE ON THE FOOD BILL.

Since the scapes earlier in the week a force of police has been kept busy, but out of sight, behind the Mercantile Marine offices in the East India Dock-road. They were wanted again yesterday (May 15).

A body of Chinamen were noticed moving towards the dock, moving in the direction of the shipping office. Telephone calls brought squads of unemployed European seamen from everywhere in a few minutes, and the badly-scared Chinamen were prevented from entering. But they proved to be only part of the crew of the *Queen Eleanor*, now at Antwerp, or their way to be paid off. That business had to be postponed till to-day, however, for the Chinamen scattered.

The determination of the Europeans in this dispute is surprising. The sight of a few Chinamen beyond the bounds of their colony in Limehouse is sufficient to agitate all Dockland, and a crowd of white seamen forms by magic to follow the yellow men on their business. It is evident that no ship will now get away with a yellow crew without grave disturbance of the peace.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL ACTIVE. That the authorities are alive to the gravity of the situation there is no doubt. Mr. Winston Churchill is busy collecting data from the articles of ships that have sailed with Chinese crews since the beginning of the year.

The shipowners, in the meantime, are again asserting that the Chinese are no cheaper to them, and one of their foremost spokesmen, Mr. Cuthbert Laws, of the Shipping Federation, asserted this week in the Press that Chinese firemen are better than Europeans. They neither drink nor desert.

Now as regards desertion, the *Morning Leader* representative, in collecting information yesterday concerning Chinese sailors and firemen, and their treatment on European vessels, found beyond dispute that the Chinese are as clever at "swallowing the anchor" as any white. Two Chinamen of the crew of a British vessel deserted from her on her last voyage to Australia. That was an infringement of the Federal Anti-Asian Law, and the captain was fined £100 for each Chinaman.

Again, there is a British vessel just returned, whose Chinese crew seriously mutinied on the homeward voyage. But beyond such instances, it is stated that two-thirds of the Chinamen in the East-end are deserters, having left their vessels to find higher wages.

An English skipper and his engineer both declared yesterday to our representative that they would not have a Chinaman near their ship, if they could help it—but they could not help it.

## NO CONFIRMATION.

As to the Chinaman being as expensive as a European, an inspection of the articles of a number of ships that have sailed with Chinamen on board, since the beginning of the year, from British ports, does not bear out that statement—except to bury it. For instance, this is the dietary scale for Chinamen contained in the articles of the *s.s. Crown of Arragon* of Glasgow. She sailed on 18 April last. Each Chinaman was to have, daily, 1½ lb. of rice, 1 lb. pork, 1 lb. vegetables or potatoes; and weekly, 1 lb. sugar, 1 lb. tea or coffee, 1 lb. bread, and 1 lb. butter, with biscuits as necessary. That is a scale which resembles a dozen other inspected, all drawn up for Chinamen.

Compare it with the compulsory scale for Europeans, which includes for the week, 3 lb. soft bread, 4 lb. biscuits, 3 lb. salt beef, 1 lb. salt pork, 2½ lb. preserved meat, 2½ lb. fish, 6 lb. potatoes, 1 lb. preserved vegetables, 2-3rd pint split peas, 1-3rd pint barleymeal, 2 lb. flour, 1 lb. rice, 1 lb. oatmeal, 1 lb. tea, 4 oz. coffee, 1½ lb. sugar, 1 lb. condensed milk, 1 lb. butter, 1 lb. jam, 1 lb. treacle, 4 oz. suet, half-pint pickles, 5 oz. dried fruit, 2 oz. fine salt, ½ oz. mustard, 1 oz. pepper, 1 oz. curry, and 3 oz. onions.

## HOW THE SHIPPOWERS SAVE.

In examining the wages-list of nine vessels with Chinese crews, the *Morning Leader* representative found there was a saving to the shipowner of £1 per month in the case of each fireman and 10s. per month on each deck-hand. It should be noted, however, that the shipowner says he has to ship more men; if he takes Chinamen, although they are "better." It was interesting to note that in the case of vessels with Chinese crews which sailed early this year, when the interpretation of the language test was problematical, and it was uncertain whether each Chinaman should be tested by himself for his knowledge of English, that the yellow men gave themselves out as from Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and other Chinese ports. In the case of these vessels the superintendent of the local office would not assume responsibility for passing the Chinamen; but acted on telephonic instructions from headquarters.

When it was ruled that all Chinamen from Hongkong and Singapore could be passed without testing, then it was from those places all Chinamen stated they came. For instance, the *s.s. El Blanca*, Barry to Buenos Ayres, 3 April, had 38 Chinamen on board. Every one (except the boatswain, who came from Wai-hai-wai) was "Hongkong side." And he it noted all the lot came from one lodging-house in the West India Dock-road. Again, not one of the men could show his credentials as a seaman—he did not produce his previous discharges.

GETTING OVER THE DIFFICULTY. In the case of the *s.s. Strathgarry*, Cardiff to Genoa, 10 March, she had 25 Chinamen, and 21 were from Abona, Limehouse-causers. All were Hongkongers, and to excuse the general absence of previous discharges, they stated they had come out of foreign vessels. All the Chinese crew of the *Elburn*, Liverpool to Madeira, which sailed 24 April last, similarly were British subjects.

The unanimity is amazing. Another curious fact is that the Chinamen generally come from one or two boarding houses in Limehouse—as those they were shifted about in gangs; and generally, they draw the money in advance as the articles show. It is notorious that the Chinese boarding masters will cash at a local bank at Limehouse as much as £200 worth of advance notes at one time.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

MEMBERS of the above and others are reminded that entries for the GYM-KHANA MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 4th July next, close to the undersigned at the Hongkong Club at 7 o'clock P.M. on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th day of June, 1908.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER.

Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 24th June, 1908. (609)

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1908, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND adjoining R. B. L. 120 and East of Mount Gough Reservoir, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 21 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area of Lot in Acres and Cents.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	100	Garden Lot No. 21	Adjoining R. B. L. 120, Peak.	10,000 (about)	500	500

Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. (610)

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoprie & Co. write on 19th inst.—

Another quiet week in our share market has to be recorded, and business remains dull. The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Limited, have declared a final dividend of Tls. 2½, making in all Tls. 5, for the year. The meeting of the company is called for the 7th July, and the transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks improved in the early part of the week to \$760, but are quieter at the close, with sales at \$752½. The London rate has shown a further improvement, having risen to £78.10½.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons continue on offer at quotation. North Chinas are slightly easier at Tls. 77, and Union at \$790. Small sales of Yangtzes have taken place in the North at the improved rate of \$152½.

Fire Insurances.—In stocks under this heading we have no business to report and the quotations are unchanged.

Shipping.—China and Manilla are obtainable at \$15. Douglas have been dealt in to a fair extent at \$35 and \$36. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are out of favour at £29½. Indo-Chinas, preferred and deferred, can be secured jointly at \$10 and \$22. It is officially announced by the general managers, that the meeting of this company will take place in London on the 25th June. It is expected to declare a dividend of 6 per cent. = 6½ per share on preference shares only, and after writing off the sum of £56,980, for depreciation of the vessels of the fleet, there will be a balance of £13,750 to be carried forward. The reserve fund of the Company will then stand at £10,000, and the underwriting account at £240,000. Shell Transports have improved to 46½. Star Ferries, old and new, are unchanged and without business to report.

Refineries.—China Sugars are firmer at the improved rate of \$13. In the North, Perak Sugars have risen to Tls. 8½.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have buyers at Tls. 15½. Raubs are neglected at \$8.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are obtainable at \$51, and Whampoa Docks at the reduced rate of \$105. Shanghai Docks have suffered a sharp decline owing to the dividend declared being less than generally anticipated, and at the close can be secured at Tls. 82. Hongkong Wharves have further improved to Tls. 237½ with buyers at the rate.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Anglo-French Lands have been sold in the North at Tls. 101, while Astor House Hotels have buyers at \$51. Hongkong Hotels and Hongkong Lands are neglected at quotations. Humphreys Estates can probably be sold at \$104. Kowloon Lands have found buyers at \$26½. Shanghai Lands have risen to Tls. 124, at which rate sales have taken place.

Cotton Mills.—Ewes are inquired for in the North at Tls. 56. Hongkong Cottons continue quiet at \$1. Soy Chees are easier at Tls. 255.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have again been sold at \$14, and China Providents at \$9½. Green Island Cements have been taken off the market at \$14½. Langkats are in strong demand in the North at Tls. 525, ex the second interim dividend of Tls. 10 per share paid on the 15th inst. Sumatras have sellers at Tls. 490. Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/10 1/16 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74½.

Dividends Payable.—Shanghai Docks—Final of Tls. 2½, for year ending 30th April, 1908, payable in Shanghai on the 7th July. Indo-Chinas—dividend of 6 2/3 = 6½, on preference shares for year ending 31st December, 1907, payable in London on the 27th inst.

The recent success of sun dried Australian and Cape fruit in the London market, has attracted considerable attention from importers and distributors at home. It is agreed that the sun-dried and crystallised figs from Australia and the Cape, respectively, were the finest fruits of their class which have ever been put upon the British market. Sun-dried figs, apricots, peaches, plums, etc., equal in grade to the specimen specimens shipped to England would be sure to find a market. It is said,

## Intimations.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS!

OFFERED IN SOME

## FIRST CLASS PIANOS.

TO CLEAR ORDINARY PRICE.

Rachals - - \$565 \$700

" - - 535 650

" - - 410 500

Collard - - 580 700

Steinweg - 540 650

Hopkinson - 430 550

Haake - - 395 500

Bretschneider 340 450

FULLY GUARANTEED.

## CASH or CREDIT SYSTEM.

## ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. (615)

## NOOL WOK LETOH.

If you want to give a

Treat to your Friends,

you can do nothing

better than to invite

them all to this Hotel

on Saturday next, the

27th inst., at 8 p.m.,

and enjoy the Fine,

Cool

## SEA BREEZE

with the 105th M. L.

I. Band playing excellent Programme on

the Lawn under Band-

master T. C. GABRIEL.

"NEVER MISS

A GOOD TREAT."

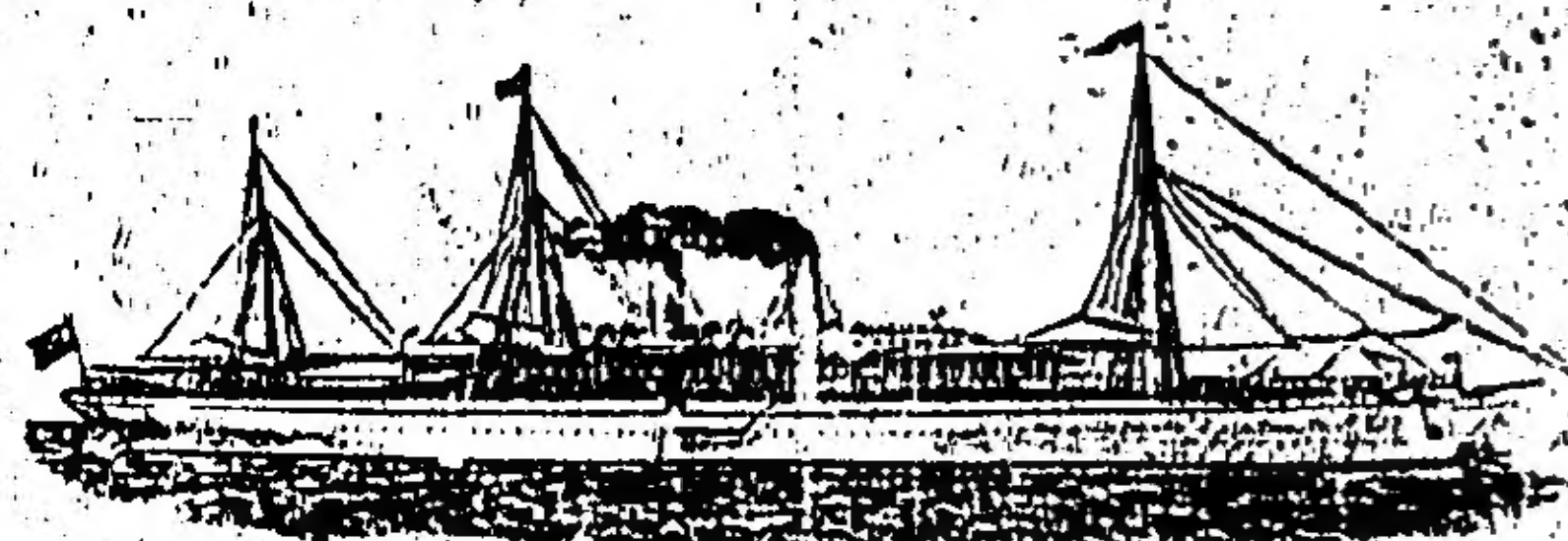
O. E. OWEN

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908.



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.  
12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).
R.M.S. Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	SATURDAY, July 4th July 25th
"MONTEAGLE" 6,163	SATURDAY, July 11th Aug. 4th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000	SATURDAY, July 18th Aug. 15th
"GLENFARG" 3,700	SATURDAY, Aug. 8th Sept. 6th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000	
"LENNOX" 3,700	

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.  
"EMPRESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.  
S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, HAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND CANAL), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatine "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.  
Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.  
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, £40. £42.  
First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.  
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.  
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.  
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First) is only granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.  
For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pedder Street and Prays, Opposite Black Pier.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"HANGSANG" 1st June, daylight.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"NAN SANG" 1st MONDAY, 22nd June, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG" 2nd TUESDAY, 23rd June, Noon.	
MANILA	"YU VSANG" 3rd FRIDAY, 26th June, 4 P.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOO VSANG" 4th SATURDAY, 27th June, Noon.	
MANILA	"LOO VSANG" 5th FRIDAY, 3rd July, 4 P.M.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namsang* and *Yokosang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama or Moji in Kobe.  
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad, Datus, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,  
General Managers.Telephone No. 61.  
Hongkong, 20th June, 1908.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	21st June, 2 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAHSING"	22nd " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & C HINKIANG	"SHANSI"	23rd " "
MANILA	"TAMING"	23rd " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY	"CHANGSHA"	27th " "

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2500	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 27th June, at Noon.
RUBI	2500	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 4th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.  
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

## THE Steamship

"OCEANO,"  
will be despatched for the above Port on or about THURSDAY, the 25th June.  
For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1908. [540]

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

## THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE"  
will be despatched for the above Ports on the 10th June, 1908.  
To be followed by

S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"  
sailing on or about 10th July, 1908.  
For Freight and further Particulars, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1908. [557]

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

## THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"  
Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 25th June, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.  
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.  
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [579]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
---------	-------	----------	----------

Tremont 9,600 Garlick 1st July, 1908.  
Sawyer 8,232 Shotton 23rd July.  
Keweenaw 8,232 Cowley 19th Aug.  
Shawmut 9,600 Roberts 12th Sept.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION.

ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont*

are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The

large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's

shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

\* Steerage Passengers only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED

STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. [19-30]

## STEAM TO CANTON.

## THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers.

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.  
"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).  
Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.  
Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
and  
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
Nos. 4, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1908. [51]

## Shipping—Steamers.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



## STEAM—

FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND

LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,

PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERI-

CAP and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## THE Steamship

"ARCADIA,"  
Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for HONGKONG, &c., on SATURDAY, the 27th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Malacca*, 10,000 tons, from Colombo; Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Peninsular*, due in London on 9th August, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to  
F. J. ABBOTT,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1908. [7]

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

## THE Company's Steamship

"CALEDONNIEN,"  
Captain Lemonnier, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 22nd inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
P. NALIN,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1908. [4]

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"  
Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th June, 1908. [608]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

## THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"  
Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1908. [606]

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR,"  
Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1908. [506]

## A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the great new discovery of the century, which has revolutionized the treatment of all diseases, and is the only remedy that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

## THERAPION.

This preparation is a combination of the most powerful and reliable of the scientific discoveries of the century, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hippocrates. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has been discovered since the time of Hipp







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	121,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,387	Final of £2 on old and £1.10/- on new shares for 1 year ending 31.12.07	5 1/2 %	{ \$75 1/2 sales London £78.10/-
Nations Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	£400,000 \$1,000,000	\$10,733	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1907	...	\$51
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	\$20 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$235 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,943	Tls. 204,424	Interim of 7/6 ex 2/3 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 77
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,506,011	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1-6 and Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$790
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	9 1/2 %	\$15 1/2 sales
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$372,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$92 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$428,027	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$315
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30. 1907	11 1/2 %	\$35 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$16,437	\$1 1/2 for 2nd half year making in all \$2 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$20 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/3 = \$2.34 per share	3 1/2 %	{ \$4 1/2 \$2 1/2
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 400,000 Tls. 400,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 43 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$172,370	Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9) a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 5 1/2 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$98	\$1.00 for year ending 31.12.07	4 1/2 %	\$25
Take Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 140,000 Tls. 60,000 Tls. 10,000	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1-6	12 1/2 %	Tls. 49 sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$79,371	\$8 for year ending 31.12.07	...	\$130
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$135,131	\$3 for 1907	...	\$22
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,171	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.12.06	...	Tls. 2 1/2
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10) for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15 1/2 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$11,556	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 "n's"	...	\$8
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES, &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,720	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,556	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$51
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$41,442	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$105
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 10,459	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 8 1/2 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 69,257 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,626	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 23 1/2 buyers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 10 1/2 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	...	\$19 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$252	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$95
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$30,915	Final of \$3 1/2 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$653	\$1 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$26 1/2 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 107,547	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 5 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 12 1/2 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,541	Final of \$2 1/2 making in all \$4 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$48
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 56 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	115,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,909 \$60,000	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4 1/2 %	\$11 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 63 buyers
Luen-tung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none Tls. 28,257	Tls. 6,305	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 77 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	none Tls. 28,257	Tls. 30,065	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 155 sales
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,209 \$25,000	\$638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 1/2 %	\$7 1/2
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1907	11 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 31.12.06	8 1/2 %	\$6 1/2
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,593	80 cents for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$9 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,074	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	6 1/2 %	\$20
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$15,078	Final of 75 cents making in all \$1 1/2 for 1907	11 1/2 %	\$11
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$12 buyers
Hill & Holt, Limited	11,000	\$20	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,7	\$2 for year ending 31.12.06	13 1/2 %	\$19 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,311	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.12.06	7 1/2 %	\$16
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,578	Final of \$15 making in all \$19 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$22 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	64,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$18,191	Final of \$1.20 making in all \$2 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$25 buyers
Matschappij tot Mijne, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 47,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 2nd quarter	6 1/2 %	Tls. 52 1/2 b. ex
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	35,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$7,471	80 cents of fully paid shares and 6 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	4 1/2 %	\$8 1/2
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil.	None	...	\$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil.	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 109 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	15 %	Tls. 89 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,493	Final of 37/6 making 7/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 38 1/2 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 58,331	None	...	\$23 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,331	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$6
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$478	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	4 1/2 %	Tls. 97 sellers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	50 cents for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$17
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil.	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,360	Final of 30 cts = 3 % = making 60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 1/2 %	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$6,438	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908	...	\$1 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$41	...	...	\$1 1/2 buyers

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—

Intimations.

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859

FURNITURE.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Telephone 256

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1908.

DEPOT

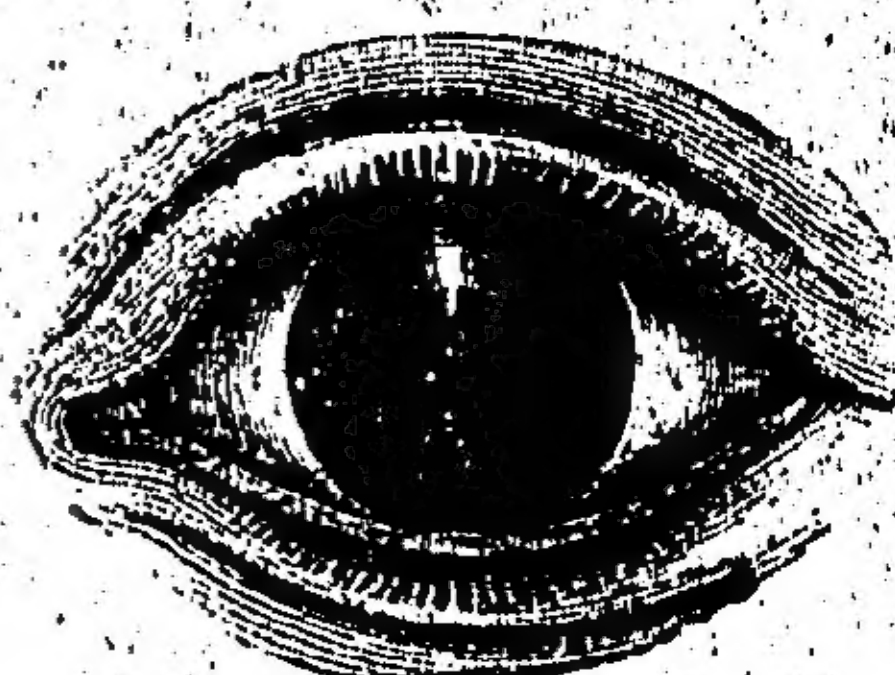
FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.



EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes, free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON, OALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,  
11, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanjing Road.

Hongkong, 4th March 1908.

## TYPEWRITERS

## O. C. MOOSA,

1 &amp; 8, D'AGUIAR STREET.

A SPECIALITY

OVER TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE

OF

CLEANING, OVERHAULING,

and REPAIRING

ALL BROKEN PARTS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ALSO

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MODERATE CHARGES.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

IN

BLK. AND TAN GLACE KID

from the best American Manufacturer.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES,

Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS

and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Coast

ports orders carefully executed.

HONGKONG, 2nd Jan. 1908.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,

LTD. have 100,000 Cubic feet of

COLD STORAGE available at EAST-POINT.

Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver

perishable goods.

Wm. PARLAEN

Manager.

Hongkong, 12nd Jan. 1908.



# The Hongkong Telegraph

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5800

第二十二月五年四十三緒光

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1908

六拜禮

號十二月大英港香

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by SEE EWE LAY at the "LAT PAU" Press, No. 7, Cross Street, Singapore.

**NOTICE.**  
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).**  
DAILY—\$40 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$10 per annum.  
The rates for shorter and per month, proportional.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to newsmen. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

### CONTENTS.

**Births and Deaths.**  
**Leading Articles.**  
The British Merchant in Japan.  
The Commercial Struggle in the East.  
Volunteering in Hongkong.  
Crime in Hongkong.  
The Japanese Problem.  
**Telegrams.**  
The Yunnan Rebellion.  
A Manchurian Loan.  
Coastal Defence.  
The Tsingtau College.  
Canton-Hankow Railway.  
Yunnan-Annam Railway.  
The Pacific Fleet.  
Chinese Telegraphs.  
Chinese Students.  
Cantonese Official Resignation.  
Provincial Finance.  
Constitutional Government.  
Reorganisation of the Navy.  
Chinese Subjects.  
France and China.  
Tai Hing Chi.  
Province Garrison.  
Prince Ching.  
A Salt Monopoly.  
U. S. Battleship Fleet.  
**Meetings.**  
Legislative Council.  
Gallantry Recognized.  
The Wei-hai-wai Land and Building Co., Ltd.  
The Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.  
**Legal Intelligence.**  
Criminal Sessions.  
Bankruptcy.  
An Interpleader Action.  
Motion Refused.  
**Follies.**  
Tragedy at West Point.  
The West Point Stabbing Affair.  
A Foreigner's Curious Appeal.  
Trouble in the S. Idlers' Club.  
Alleged Embezzlement.  
Alleged Assault at the Docks.  
A Bogus Policeman.  
Alleged Child Stealing.  
A Lady's Predicament.  
Poor and Friendless.  
"Chasing Away the Devil."  
**Correspondence.**  
Britons Wake Up!  
**Miscellaneous Articles and Reports.**  
The Opium Question.  
Admiral Li Chun in Hongkong.  
S. S. "Hoi Sang" Sold.  
The "Pouan" Wreck.  
Gallantry Rewarded.  
A Public Convulsion.  
Cap Rock Lighthouse.  
Macao's Rival.  
Canton-Hankow Railway.  
Bills of Lading.  
Death of Well-known Chinese Gentleman.  
Proposed Leper Settlement.  
Hongkong Volunteers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.  
Burglary in Flower Hill.  
Accident on the Line.  
Marine Court.  
Ten Years of Germany's Civilizing Work in China.  
Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.  
A Vindication of Opium.  
Fire in Tedder's Hill.  
A Case of Fish-poisoning.  
Water Polo.  
Home for the Poor.  
Correspondence.  
Water Return.  
Canton Day by Day.  
Hongkong Marine Ashore.  
The Piece-goods Trade.  
Customs Returns.  
Imperial Chinese Telegraphs.  
Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd.  
Sudden Death of Mr. Lenke.  
The Chinese Navy.  
A Great Chinese Library.  
The Amur Railway.  
Opium Smoking.  
The Yarn Trade.  
Russian Steamers Detained at Nagasaki.  
French Capitalists and Japanese Companies.  
The Trade Depression.  
The Sugar Trade.  
Japanese Customs at Yokohama.  
The Hakone Railway.  
Fire in Kobe.  
Journalism in Korea.  
Revenue Cuts for the Philippines.  
A Good Investment.  
The Cattle Trade.  
The Plague.  
Raub Gold Mining Co.  
The History of Opium.  
German Shipping Subsidies.  
China, Opium, and Finance.  
The Beachcomber.  
New Dock Co. for Bangkok.  
Trade in Bangkok.  
Elephant Breaks up a Train.  
The Rice Market.  
**Commercial.**  
Foreign Market.  
Weekly Bazaar Report.  
Exchange.  
Local and General.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1908.

### THE BRITISH MERCHANT IN JAPAN.

(19th June.)

In a recent issue of the *Times*, an article appeared from the pen of that newspaper's correspondent at Tokyo on the subject of the British trader in Japan, apropos the formation of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade. The writer of the article has evidently had some forty years' experience of things Japanese and is inclined to regard with a lenient eye the methods adopted by Japanese merchants in search of business, but outside that debatable question the praise accorded the British trader in Japan will be received with interest. Referring to a previous article on the subject of the foreign merchant in Japan, the writer remarks that he arrived "at the conclusion that the foreign trader's share of the time great share in the country's overseas commerce is in process of gradual diminution, owing to very active intrusion on the part of the Japanese middleman, who, not unnaturally, counts it an implied reproach to his competence that he cannot do his country's business without alien aid. It was pointed out that this desire for independence had been stimulated by certain peculiar commercial methods which, though essential from the foreign merchant's point of view, were irksome to the Japanese—first, as being based on an assumption of native untrustworthiness, and secondly, as affording opportunities occasionally utilized by foreigners more shrewd than scrupulous. Unfortunately this analysis was read as reflecting upon the ability and morality of the British merchant in particular—on his ability because he allowed his meter to slip from his grasp, and on his morality because he abused abnormal circumstances. As a matter of fact, the British merchant was not even once referred to directly from the beginning to the end of the article, and equally as a matter of fact, the British merchant, throughout the history of Yokohama, has never been connected with the irregularities referred to. It may be said with strict truth that the general average of commercial morality is higher among the foreign residents of Yokohama than among any community elsewhere of similar size not specially selected. But it may also be said—and this is not merely my own opinion—based on over 40 years' experience, it is also a conviction which I know to be prevalent among the Japanese—that, speaking broadly, the British merchant stands in a class by himself, just as the British Judge does. In point of straight fair dealing, other nationals contrast rather than compare with him, presuming, of course, that this applies to the general level, not to the numerous exceptions elevated above it. By the British merchant, too, were laid the foundations of Japan's foreign commerce in the Meiji era, and by him has been built a large part of the fine edifice now standing thereon. It is now clear, according to the writer, that the British and foreign merchants in Japan are losing the paramount position they once occupied in commerce. Their native rival is displacing them. The question is asked: Can Japan afford to dispense with the resident foreign merchant in his rôle of capitalist? Can she, in the absence of his co-operation, finance her over-sea commerce without detriment to her development in other directions? Capital is her great want. She has not enough, not nearly enough, to go round. In Hokkaido, in Saghalien, in Korea, in Manchuria, and in Formosa, to say nothing of the home island, great opportunities lie fallow for want of funds to cultivate them; and in the presence of this urgency, she is relieved from the pressure of having to finance foreign commerce, the ought to welcome and foster the relief instead of obeying a sentimental inclination to become independent of it. This phase of the question was eloquently represented at the recent meeting of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade by the chairman. What has chiefly given pause to the activity of the Japanese "direct trader"—as he is called when he seeks to dispense with the aid of the resident foreigner—is that last year he had to face constantly falling markets, so that he finds himself now carrying large stocks which cannot be realized without loss. These stocks are not so great as they were in the previous period of depression, seven or eight years ago, but they are quite sufficient to suggest that the co-operation of the foreign merchant and the foreign banker is very desirable and very comforting. On the question as to the morality of the Japanese merchant, readers may not see eye to eye with the writer, however fair and impartial he attempts to be. He admits that Japan, finding herself suddenly launched into a struggle with experienced and fully-equipped competitors, has been occasionally tempted to employ devices which, while of doubtful economic value furnish material to her critics. Tariffs and steamship subsidies, being commonly resorted to, the world over, do not justify condemnation, but certain banks, owing to their connection with the Treasury, have been enabled to finance the exports of Japanese merchants at exceptionally low rates of interest. This practice had its origin in Japan's currency needs. After explaining the reason for these advances, he proceeds to say: "But for the fact that there are no solid grounds in being charged against her, and it is a matter for surprise as well as indignation to read the

hysterical outcry raised by some newspaper correspondents and publicists. Nothing could betray more nervous timidity or loss of the justice-loving self-reliant spirit which Englishmen aspire to be guided by. Japan must play her hand for all that it is worth, but she does not use false cards, or ask for anything beyond a fair field, which she is in turn entirely willing to concede to others. It is certainly possible that Japan may have been misjudged, but the author of the *Times* article leaves out much that might have been said on the subject of trading methods amongst the Japanese. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that there is still hope for the foreign merchant in Japan.

### THE COMMERCIAL STRUGGLE IN THE EAST.

(19th June.)

Lancashire manufacturers are putting on their thinking caps in the hope of tackling the changing conditions of trade in the East. Mr. Langdon, the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, recently said that the Eastern markets were falling British merchants, and he pessimistically added that he was afraid there was little chance of their regaining these once profitable outlets for goods. A Yorkshire manufacturer, Mr. T. C. Taylor, who has just been through India, has also told his friends that the cotton industry has made such progress in India and Japan that these countries are already serious rivals to Lancashire, and he particularly mentioned, as a check to Manchester trade, the putting down of thousands of looms in the Bombay district for weaving of the thicker contents of yarn. Notwithstanding these expressions of industrial pessimism in the East, Lancashire firms have, for some time past, been for general merchandise, still a considerable hold on the markets of India and Japan, as well as for machinery, locomotive, and engineering work. It is, of course, a natural consequence that the supply of mechanical and electrical appliances to the East—the fitting up of additional mills, factories, warehouses, the improvement of harbours, the extension of railways, and the expansion of industry, must all tend to yield valuable supplies of contracts to English makers to rivalry in the markets for manufactured goods. But, as a rule, where there is keen competition, it is the better for the community of buyers, and very often to the advantage of manufacturers also, for the latter, put upon their mettle, show greater real in ascertaining the wants of particular districts, and by sending out more suitable and tasteful fabrics find their business increase. This fact has been specially noticeable in China and Japan, where meretricious goods have now a great vogue. English makers of all kinds of goods having had to depend on foreign correspondents in their offices and abroad, both for language and for knowledge of distant markets, have been rather at a discount in competition with foreign makers. The facilities of modern travel, and of education at home, seem likely, however, to place them on a more satisfactory footing. Lancashire manufacturers are, for instance, becoming by systematic journeying in the East, more familiar with the purchasing power, and needs, of the people and in Manchester they are supporting organisations which have for their object the special training of young Englishmen who are prepared to go abroad as the representatives and agents of English houses. These students are not only acquiring a knowledge of foreign languages, but of foreign business methods and of the best markets, and they are also taught how to open up new connections and to extend trade. Already many have been sent out with the best results; and there are splendid chances for young men of tact and enterprise in this direction, for manufacturers are always on the lookout for capable representatives. Meanwhile, movements are on foot to improve the technical and commercial ability of those pioneers, who are giving an insight into the various branches of industry, and instructed in every indispensable language, from Spanish to Chinese. It is, possible, therefore, that Lancashire manufacturers are crying out before they are much hurt, and that, in the near future, they may recapture some of the trade they have lost, or obtain new and profitable customers. In the iron and steel branches, judging from the cargoes going out from Liverpool, there is not apparently much diminution of export to the East; and, despite competition, English firms manage to get a fair share of what is going. Lancashire locomotive, motor cars, machine implements, and iron and steel for all sorts of purposes are in request, and one Manchester firm, Messrs. Heesman and Froude, of the Newton Heath Ironworks, have recently succeeded in getting a large order from the Rangoon Port Trust for improvement of the harbour by the complete reconstruction of the jetties in steel. *—The European Trade Register.*

### VOLUNTEERING IN HONGKONG.

(19th June.)

After the very pertinent appeal addressed to the youth of Hongkong by the commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Lieut. Colonel Arthur Chapman, it will be a thousand pities if the establishment remains without recruits. As he stated in his letter, recruits are wanted in all the different units of the corps, particularly in the Infantry Company, which has been recently sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor. In the majority of other British colonies the youth who has just landed from Great Britain as well as the youth of colonial birth takes pleasure and pride in enrolling his name as a member of the volunteer corps and indeed, it is almost a *sine qua non* to participation in social life to be an enthusiastic volunteer, and the drill hall is regarded as the centre of recreation. At the same time, the more strenuous side of volunteering is by no means omitted. In Hongkong, however, it is the exception to find the average clerk or assistant member of the corps, which is manifest from the fact that although the establishment is set at 450, the roll only shows a strength of less than 400. In a city of the size of Victoria, that is a lamentable record from a patriotic point of view and shows a lack of energy which is deplorable. It is not at all the youth of Hongkong are deficient for the

variety of excursions which are entered upon with whole-hearted zest in the region. None of the boating parties which are arranged every summer ever fall through want of support, and the only conclusion that we can arrive at for the hesitancy to join the volunteers is the suspicion that volunteering is too much like hard work. It is true, that to become an efficient member of the corps at the present day, the recruit has to pass through a rigid school of tuition, but if the newly-joined volunteer begins in the right spirit the period of probation need not be of an extended character, and the enthusiastic member finds himself provided with a club at the expense of the Government. What is wanted, probably, is that volunteering should be popularised. It should be perfectly easy to mingle recreation with amusement for the benefit of the volunteer. As it is, one seldom hears of the volunteers except during the camping season and few hear of the drill hall as a rendezvous after the business of the day. In Singapore, on the other hand, the headquarters is as popular a meeting ground as any of the hotels or clubs, and it is seldom that there are not half a dozen or more volunteers in the building. As already noted, Colonel Chapman says: "There must be a very large number of young men who have served as Volunteers at home, but (it may be in the absence of an Infantry Company here) have felt disinclined to take up a fresh branch of the Service, and have not yet joined the Corps." The formation of an Infantry Company has been recently sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor, who has appointed a captain to the command of the Company. But it is not the Infantry that are most popular in the Southern Settlement, but the artillery and the engineers, which demand honest labour to secure efficiency. Still, there are many who prefer the infantry now, is their opportunity to join. It might be possible to induce enlistment by developing the social side of the corps and thereby strengthening the feeling of camaraderie among the members. Any symptom of cliquism should be sternly repressed, although that would prove a hard task in Hongkong, where the formation of cliques and clans has been reduced to a fine art and finds patrons in all classes. However, even with coeries and sets, it should be possible to have the Volunteer Corps brought up to the standard in point of numbers and efficiency. In these circumstances it is to be hoped that the patriotic appeal of the commandant will obtain the reward it deserves, so that the Volunteer Corps in Hongkong may become worthy of the name. We are far too apt to become rusty in Hongkong as it is a land for the credit of the Colony; the young generation should be encouraged and excited to do the khaki and shoulder the rifle, instead of spending the time in lotus eating or worse.

### CRIME IN HONGKONG.

(19th June.)

One of the most noteworthy features of the present police administration of Hongkong is the almost total absence of serious crime. There was a time when the Colony earned an unenviable reputation for the occurrence of crimes which had to be sent before the Chief Justice. But to-day the conditions are entirely reversed. This is, of course, entirely due to the admirable system evoked by the Police Force, whose efforts on the subjugation and extermination of criminals are entirely to be commended. It is not so very long ago since, at certain seasons of the year, fires, which were obviously originated by incendiaries, were the order of the day, but it is a very long time since anything of the sort, or since any suspicion of the sort, has come to the attention of the police in Hongkong. For all practical purposes the gentlemen of the Press, whose duty it is to record the scanty side of life in this Colony, might as well be counted amongst the unemployed. The difference between the present conditions and those which existed a few years ago is perfectly marvellous, especially to those acquainted with the inner workings of the police in Hongkong. Then there was no recrudescence of crime simply because crime was common. Nowadays, even the police are wondering at the paucity of cases which are of serious import. They do not realize that it is due to their own exertions that crime in the bulk has been eradicated. The only serious affairs that come before the Criminal Sessions at the present time are matters which originate either in the New Territories, or in outlandish districts, which are still pervaded by the old ideas of free licence and that a vendetta is permissible. The police authorities in Hongkong, however, are too modest to recognize this fact, and it is to be feared many good citizens fail to appreciate the labour of the extraordinarily small staff to whom is committed the charge of this important Colony. As a matter of fact, the police themselves are astonished at their own doing, and it is only fair that they should be recognised. Many a time and oft the representative members of the police have complained that when crime is rampant they have been busy most unjustly blamed for failure of duty. They are completely right in that respect. The police are a body of the cocky for every little ignominy who comes along, but they never get any credit when good work is done. The police live, do, and are doing, excellent work in maintaining law and order in this Colony. Once upon a time the roll of the Criminal Sessions was a bulky document, but now these gentlemen who are called as defendants as well as being summoned, is a pleading document, the object of a remarkably capable corps of police should be to keep the Colony free from crime, and to keep the people in a state of peace and order.

probably, they are too diffident to acknowledge it for the fine work they have achieved. We shall have more to say on this subject in another issue.

### THE JAPANESE PROBLEM.

An exceedingly interesting article on the question of Japanese ambitions appears in our contemporary, the *Strait Times*. The article was inspired by the unprovoked attack on certain Japanese in Los Angeles, California, but its conclusions are fortified by quotations from leading jurists. It says that perhaps, as the Japanese are studied more closely, a better idea will be formed by the peoples of Europe and America of this industrious and admirable race of Orientals. In an article in the magazine *Mors*, entitled "Super-Japan," Professor Guglielmo Ferrero, the "modern Gibbon," endeavours to "place" the Japanese in relation to the other races. For summary of that article we are indebted to the Berlin correspondent of the *London Morning Post*. First of all, he ridicules the hallucination created in Europe by the victory of the Japanese over the Russians and the incredible reports of their political and territorial ambitions. He refers to the panicky dread of Japan which became chronic, the nervous dread that overcame Europe when it heard the announcement that the American fleet was to cross the Pacific. "It is ridiculous and foolish," he writes, "for Europe to allow itself to be dominated by the fear that Japan could conquer every week a continent, an empire or an archipelago, or even an island. That the Japanese army is extremely courageous, no one can deny, or thinks of denying, and we saw five years ago that the men who lead it are possessed of a courage that is dauntless. Let us not forget, however, that the Japanese are only men, and that their daring cannot subvert the laws of the possible and the impossible which govern all human actions." After pointing out the causes which contributed to the Russian defeat and the moderation of Japan's demands at the conclusion of peace, Professor Ferrero recurs to the apprehensiveness of the West. "The fear of Japan, which dominates Europe to-day is a tangible proof of our decadence. It is the symptom of a disease which has spread from the Old World to the New and has also infected 'orth America.' They have all perceived that the conquest of the world is not such a simple matter as the newspapers ten years ago would have them believe. (He had referred to the proposal to partition China). To-day they are trembling in an equally exaggerated manner for the future of an important element of our world-power, for the supremacy of the white race in the Far East. The fury of ten years ago and the present admiration for the now unbounded prestige of Japan in Europe and America prove that Europe is losing the act of ruling peoples whom we call barbarians and who possess a civilisation different from our own. Perhaps the art of ruling 'barbarians' has become difficult in a time when many of them know us better than they did formerly, and have divided some of the secrets of that art." He attributes our tendency to degeneracy to luxury, the haste in which we live our lives, and our love of display instead of holding on to the higher qualities. He contends that the roots of the serious dangers which menace the ascendancy of the white race in the Far East are to be sought rather in the intense political crisis which is passing over Europe and America to-day than in the overwhelming power of Japan, and concludes: "It is certain that Japan will easily overcome Europe and America in the Far East if the European and American peoples continue to regard as savage every nation which has not yet conducted a war, and on the other hand, to treat as a demi-god the nation which has successfully prosecuted a campaign, and if we continue to look upon ourselves as appointed by a species of mystical right to rule all other races without appreciating the immense exertions and dangers entailed in the acquisition and retention of power. The world is undoubtedly becoming richer, civilisation is being disseminated throughout the modern world, and industry is making immense progress. It would be a serious mistake, however, to believe that progress is being made in every other domain, including politics. On the contrary, there are symptoms enough that certain organs of the modern countries are degenerating, and that the oligarchies which govern to-day do not possess the quality of reflection necessary in the present state of affairs in the world. It is chiefly for this reason that our supremacy in Asia, which seemed to be so secure thirty years ago, is beginning to waver." It is interesting to turn from Professor Ferrero to an essay written by Baron Suematsu in May, 1905, or three months before the Treaty of Portsmouth was signed. There was in those days with the prospect of a Japanese victory in sight, a strong effort on the part of French and German writers to resuscitate the cry of a "Yellow Peril." Baron Suematsu and other writers sought to show how foolish was the cry. He contended that, from the very nature of the Eastern civilisation, from the characteristics of the Chinese, the effacement of the ancient national spirit amongst the Tartar and Mongolian races, and also from the aspiration of the Japanese, on the lines of Western civilisation, the fear of an aggressive military movement of the yellow races were altogether groundless. As to the development of an economic Yellow Peril, he scoffed at the idea that Japanese industry and commerce would destroy the markets of the West. In the East, he said, Japan and some sort of potentially industrialism why should other peoples try to outstrip her in any nation or any industrialism?

I may say the duty," he writes, "of ameliorating their livelihood as much as possible, so long as the process is carried on by peaceful and orderly methods? What is the use of the Westerners talking about Christian morality, and where is the justice of the Occidentals speaking of their civilisation and enlightenment, if they think the peaceful and orderly amelioration of the condition of an individual or a nation is to be centred as a matter of misconduct and wickedness? We, the Easterners, cannot uphold the theory that there can be no morality in international intercourse." He proceeds to advance the argument that the gradual development of Far Eastern manufactures would not so much oust Western goods from this market as create a better demand for the special products of the West. Then follows the following significant passage, which, without any desire to add to the panic, condemned by Professor Ferrero, we commend to the consideration of those who entertain a secret appreciation of the un-Christian acts of the Pacific Coast Christians: "Some people fear that complications might arise between the Occidentals and Orientals on account of differences of race and religion. I have, however, very little fear on this score. The Orientals by nature have very little liking or dislike on the score of racial differences or resemblances. The very nature of their ethical training makes them indifferent to those matters. It is especially the case with the Japanese. Of course, they dislike arrogance and resent injustice, but, so long as their pride or susceptibility is not violated, they are most friendly with other peoples. Rightly or wrongly, Japan is spoken of as having become a great nation. On this account Japan feels more responsibility, and she will ever try to keep up her good relationship with the Occidentals, and in doing so will seek to traverse, more and more, the same paths of civilisation. So long, therefore, as the Occidentals do not affect to despise the Orientals on account of racial or religious differences, there will be no complications. The responsibility in these matters falls on the shoulders of the Westerners. It behoves Occidentals not to despise the Orientals too much as an inferior race, nor to make any misrepresentation based on the assumption of their own religion differing from what it ought to be, nor to inflict injustice in the name of religion. If these courtesies are observed, the East and the West can get on very well together."

### Telegrams.

#### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

#### THE YUNNAN REBELLION.

##### WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

[By courtesy of the "Shenning Po."] Yunnanfu, 12th June.

H. E. Sir Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, is in receipt of a telegram from the Imperial Government instructing His Excellency that, although the rebellion is now over, the troops at all the important posts should not be withdrawn all at once, but gradually.

#### A MANCHURIAN LOAN.

\$20,000,000 TO BE RAISED IN ENGLAND.

[By courtesy of the "Shenning Po."] Peking, 12th June.

H. E. Hsu Shi Chang is negotiating for a loan of twenty million dollars in England. The money is required for the improvement and development of the Three Eastern Provinces. Certain other Powers wish to participate in the loan also, and have made representations to the Waiwpu accordingly. The Chinese authorities are in a quandary and do not know how to act in the circumstances.

#### COASTAL DEFENCE.

##### MINISTRY OF WAR'S PROPOSAL.

[By courtesy of the "Shenning Po."] Peking, 12th June.

It is proposed by the Ministry of War to build additional fortifications along the coast for defensive purposes.

#### THE TSINGTAU COLLEGE.

##### REGISTRATION REFUSED.

[By courtesy of the "Shenning Po."] Peking, 12th June.

The application to the Board of Education at Peking by the German authorities to register the College at Tsingtau has been summarily refused by H. E. Sir Liang. The German authorities are now in a state of confusion.



established in conformity with the rules laid down by the Board of Education.

### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

BRANCH LINE TO SANUI.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Canton, 18th June.  
At a meeting of shareholders in the Canton-Hankow Railway Co. held to-day, the following three resolutions were passed:—

- 1.—To open a Bank in connection with the Railway.
- 2.—To call up the second instalment [due on the shares] less two years' interest.
- 3.—To build a branch line to Sanui as soon as permission is obtained from the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

### YUNNAN-ANNAM RAILWAY.

PROPOSED CANCELMENT OF CONCESSION.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 14th June.  
The natives of Yunnan holding offices here have memorialized the Imperial Government to cancel the concession for the Yunnan-Annam Railway and to vest its control with them.

The matter has been referred to the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

### THE PACIFIC FLEET.

WELCOME TO CHINA.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 14th June.  
The United States battleship fleet will visit Foochow and Amoy.  
The Waiwup after consultation with the Board of Revenue has made an appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars to defray the expenses of a suitable welcome.

### CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

DISSENTING SHAREHOLDERS.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Shanghai, 14th June.  
The shareholders in Shanghai of the Chinese Telegraph Co. have decided to convene a meeting for the 20th inst., at the Yu Yuen Gardens.  
Later.  
The shareholders propose to appeal to the highest tribunal in Peking against the decision of the Board of Posts and Communications to buy back the shares in private ownership.

### CHINESE STUDENTS.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 16th June.  
The Ministry of War has despatched fifteen students, some to England and others to France, to pursue a course of studies.  
These students left Shan-hai-kuan on the 14th inst. and will proceed by the Siberian route to England.

### THE YUNNAN REBELLION.

FRENCH MINISTER'S INQUIRY.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 16th June.  
The French Minister at Peking called at the office of the Waiwup on 11th inst. and urged for an investigation into the circumstances attending the killing of the commander of the French reconnoitring party by the Yunnan rebels.

### CANTONESE OFFICIAL DENOUNCED.

H.E. TAI HUNG CHI.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 15th June.  
H.E. Tai Hung Chi, a native of Canton, having been denounced by certain censors, has decided to tender his resignation.  
Prince Ching is exerting his best influence to dissuade Tai Hung Chi from resigning.

### CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

ANOTHER MEETING.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 15th June.  
In view of the strong resistance offered by the Chinese shareholders

in the Chinese Telegraph Co. against parting with their holdings, H.E. Chang Pik, president of the Board of Posts and Communications, called his subordinate officials together, on the 18th inst., to deliberate upon the extent to which he could meet the wishes of the shareholders.

### PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 15th June.  
The Board of Revenue proposes to delegate Chan Chung-fai to the various provinces on a mission of investigation into their respective financial conditions.

### CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A PARLIAMENT FOR CHINA.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 16th June.  
H.E. Chang Chih-tung is of opinion that an early date should be fixed for the institution of a Parliament for China in compliance with the wishes of the people.  
Most of the Grand Councillors have fallen in with his views.

### REORGANISATION OF THE NAVY.

DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 16th June.  
A certain Viceroy has urged that the period of ten years be the maximum time within which the reorganization of the Navy should be completed.  
H.E. Tien Liang, president of the Ministry of War, considers it too long a period and is desirous of a speedier scheme.  
Contrary to all expectations, most of the Grand Councillors are of opinion that it will be time enough if the naval programme is completed in fifteen years.  
The War Minister is reported as being thoroughly disappointed at this consensus of opinion.

### CHINESE SUBJECTS.

FOREIGN NATURALISATION DISCOURAGED.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 16th June.  
It is proposed by the Waiwup to prohibit Chinese citizens from naturalising themselves as subjects of other Powers.  
This prohibition is intended with a view of discouraging litigation.

### FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE YUNNAN TROUBLE.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 16th June.  
On the plea of protecting its own territory, France has despatched troops to the Yunnan frontier.  
The Imperial Government has wired the Chinese Minister to Paris to ascertain the French Government's intentions in the matter.

### FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE YUNNAN INCIDENT.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 17th June.  
H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, reports that no Chinese troops have crossed the borders into Annam in pursuit of the rebels, and so had no occasion to come into conflict with French soldiers resulting in the killing of their commander.  
His Excellency urged the Imperial Government not to be too willing to yield to representations by the French Minister at Peking.

### TAI HUNG-CHI.

HIS DENUNCIATION.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 17th June.  
The memorial by five censors denouncing Tai Hung-chi to the Throne has been communicated to him for his information.

### PROVINCIAL GARRISON.

AN OBJECTIONABLE CUSTOM.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 17th June.  
The Ministry of War has memorialised that, in future, no Viceroy or Governor, on relinquishing his post, should be allowed to take away with him any military officer or soldiers.  
The memorial has received Imperial sanction.

### PRINCE CHING.

PROPOSED NAVAL APPOINTMENT.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 17th June.  
Prince Ching declines to accept the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, which he proposed to create.  
His Highness alleges old age and incapacity, and recommends H.E. Yush Shih-kai for appointment instead.

### FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE YUNNAN INCIDENT.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 18th June.  
The French Minister at Peking has made repeated representations to the Waiwup

urging that the Chinese troops in Yunnan have accidentally wounded certain French commanders.  
The Minister asks that the offending soldiers be severely dealt with.  
The Waiwup and the Imperial Government have arrived at the conclusion that, if the statements by the French Minister can be substantiated, compensation should be made in accordance with precedence.  
Under no circumstances would the Chinese Government agree, however, to punish the officers.

### A SALT MONOPOLY.

THE PREVENTION OF ABUSES.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 18th June.  
The Imperial Government has decided to cancel all concessions for the salt trade, so as to place the trade in this commodity under the exclusive control of officers of the Government.  
This measure is proposed with a view of mitigating abuses.

### U.S. BATTLESHIP FLEET.

CHINA'S WELCOME.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 18th June.  
The Waiwup has delegated Vice-President Leung Tun-lin to act as China's representative in welcoming the United States battleship fleet.  
The Board of Revenue will make an appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars in aid of the expenditure towards a suitable reception.

### CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

THE NATIONALIZATION SCHEME.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 18th June.  
H.E. Chang Pik, president of the Board of Posts and Communications, is determined to carry out his scheme for the purchase of the shares in the Chinese Telegraph Administration.  
The president of the Board felt more inclined to increase the offer for the shares than yield to the shareholders [in an abandonment of the Government project].

### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ADJOURNED UNTIL TO-MORROW.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

18th inst.  
The Criminal Sessions were opened by Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Supreme Court this morning, and adjourned until ten tomorrow morning. Notwithstanding the fact that notice had been published in the papers informing jurymen that their services were not required to-day, not a few, in their alarm, put in an appearance to "make sure" that they were really not wanted. Even then some had their doubts, and departed wondering when they would be called to pay the non-appearance fine! They will have to attend, however, to-morrow morning, when the only case on the calendar—that in which a coolie named Leung Choi is charged with robbery—will be taken.

### ARMED ROBBER CONVICTED.

SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS FOR CRIME IN HONGKONG.  
At the Criminal Sessions last Friday, the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) on the Bench, Leung Choi, a street coolie, hailing from Shunhak, was charged with being concerned, along with six others, in an armed robbery, which was committed in the vicinity of West Street in the latter end of May—the 23rd to be exact.

The accused was unrepresented, while the Attorney-General appeared for the Crown.  
Called upon by the Registrar to plead the accused said:—

"If your Lordship says I am guilty then I am guilty."  
The Chief Justice refused to accept this plea and the interpreter was called upon to interrogate the prisoner again.

"I don't know what to say," replied the prisoner to the interpreter's question. "But if your Lordship says I am guilty then I am guilty. I must be guilty."  
Again the Court refused to accept this plea, and the accused was asked to answer in the affirmative or negative whether he was guilty of the charge alleged against him.

"I did not take part in the robbery," he said. "But I got several tens of dollars from one of the robbers."  
The Attorney-General—He is charged with robbery.

The Chief Justice again ordered the interpreter to repeat the accusation against the prisoner.

The prisoner replied:—"I did take part in this robbery. I was one of them, and I got \$5 for my share."  
The Chief Justice—That amounts to a plea of guilty. (To the Attorney-General). What are the facts of the case?

The Attorney-General outlined the salient features of the case, in the course of which he stated that this man had taken part in an armed robbery which occurred in the latter end of May, on the 23rd. May last, it appears, according to statements submitted to the Crown by the two women, who were in the house at the time, that six or seven men, representing themselves to be agents of the opium farmer, and gaining admittance to the house, took advantage of their simplicity, gagged and bound them, and proceeded to sack the premises. The crowd of marauders was armed with knives and daggers, and threatened the women with their lives in the event of their making any disturbance. Naturally the women who were in the house remained quiescent, and the robbers proceeded to work their will through the house. From a safe they extracted \$100 in hard cash and about \$300 worth of jewellery. After the departure of the robbers the women managed to free themselves from their bonds and ran to the adjoining house, whence a police whistle summoned the representatives of the law. The robbers, whether unwittingly or not, left their formidable weapons behind them, and those were taken charge of by the police on their entrance. The prisoner was arrested on a ship which was about to leave for Macao, and while in custody made a statement incriminating himself.

The Chief Justice, in sentencing the prisoner, said that as the man had admitted his guilt, instead of denying the fact, he would deal leniently with him, otherwise the accused would have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. In view of the fact that he had admitted his complicity in the crime, the prisoner would be sentenced to three years' hard labour.

The prisoner was then adjourned until the 20th inst.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

### BRITONS WAKE UP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
Sir—The first duty of every able-bodied citizen is not only to be ready to defend his country in time of war but to prepare himself for that duty in time of peace.  
"Englishmen alone amongst all the Nations of the World shirk this duty. I trust the splendid example of our Australian Colonies, in making every able-bodied Australian serve in the National Guard, will bring home to us a sense of our shame."

The above is an extract from a letter (with regard to military matters at home), written by Lieut.-Colonel Hon. L. P. Dawson.  
I think his remarks may well be applied to this Colony.

The position of Hongkong renders it peculiarly liable to sudden attack in time of war, and if there is any place in the Empire where every "able-bodied citizen" should be ready and prepared to bear his part in its defence, it is Hongkong.

The fact that H.M. Navy and Army are so splendidly represented in this Colony no relief to the civilian from his individual responsibility.

The present establishment of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps is 432, yet despite the numerous available British population of what I may call Volunteering age, the strength of the Corps is under 300.

There must be a very large number of young men who have served as Volunteers at home, but (it may be in the absence of an Infantry Company here) have felt disinclined to take up a fresh branch of the service, and have not yet joined the Corps. This reason for standing aloof no longer holds good. The formation of an Infantry Company has been recently sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor, who has appointed a Captain to the command of the Company. Recruits are wanted in all the different Units of the Corps, particularly in the Infantry Company. All young men willing to join the Corps are invited to call personally at Headquarters, or branch they wish to join. The Officer stating, "I am a volunteer, I earnestly commend, for very careful consideration, the remarks quoted at the commencement of this letter, and appeal to them to join the Hongkong Volunteer Corps."

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
ARTHUR CHAPMAN,  
Lieut.-Colonel,  
Commandant, H.K. Volunteer Corps,  
Volunteer Headquarters,  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1908.

### THE YARN TRADE.

IMPROVEMENT IN JAPAN.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

The position of the Kasazaki Spinning Company is reported to have much improved, says the "Japan Chronicle." In the previous period the result of the working of the company was unsatisfactory, there being a large accumulation of raw cotton and yarn, the latter issued by the company standing at ¥200,000. Since January last the company has largely disposed of its stocks of yarn and redeemed the bills, the value of which is now reduced to about ¥20,000. In consequence, however, of the low price of yarn this year, it is expected that the company will show a loss of some ¥20,000 in the working for the present period. The company has been selling yarn for ready money and buying raw cotton in cash of late. By this means the company has been making some profit by saving interest and other expenses.

The opening of the third mill of the Fuji Spinning Company, which was completed in December last, was celebrated last week. It is stated that the cost of the mill, which covers 50,000 square feet of land, has amounted to ¥1,557,300. The number of spindles is 397,800, in addition to 11,000 used for twisted yarn, and the machinery is driven by electricity derived from water power. At the same time the opportunity was availed of for unveiling a bronze statue of Mr. Hibiyu, a well-known merchant of Tokyo, who has long been director of the company. The statue has been erected on the ground of an Inari temple near Koyama Station on the Tokaido line, and bears an inscription stating that it is in commemoration of services rendered by him in developing the company.

In their report of 4th inst. on the Shanghai piece goods trade, Neel, Murray & Co. write:—"We understand that advice has been received from Japan that out of respect for the moral scruples of the governing powers in this country the Cotton Spinning Association in Japan has decided not to put lottery tickets or prize coupons in the bales of yarn shipped to China, only to other foreign countries. Another interesting piece of information has been published during the week that the U.S. Consul at Chiaofoo has reported, presumably to his Government, that the American (we had almost said it with a small A) trade in Manchuria has been stimulated. And yet another has been published, to the effect that the Japanese financial Committee has decided to terminate a large majority adopted a resolution to terminate the free Port system in Vladivostok. That will be a blow to the export trade from this which is springing up, should it come about."

### THE PLAGUE.

PRECAUTIONS IN MANILA.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Precautions will be taken by the quarantine officials to prevent the introduction of bubonic plague into the Philippines from the China coast cities, where that disease is at present raging, reports the Manila Times.

A large number of cases are reported from Hongkong and Canton and Dr. Heiser, chief quarantine officer, has issued a circular letter to the officers of the service calling attention to the danger of the disease, and to the fact that the plague is generally conveyed from place to place by imported rats, which are carried by people on their persons, or in baggage, and that the human agent is not infrequently himself a carrier of the disease.

In dealing with vessels the officials are requested to note that pneumonic plague, as distinguished from bubonic, is highly contagious, but is rare, being less than three per cent of all the cases and playing a very small part in the spread of the disease; that bubonic plague is more entirely dependent upon the disease in the rat and that the infection is conveyed from rat to rat and from rat to man solely by the rat flea; that a case of bubonic plague in man is not in itself infectious; that plague is generally conveyed from place to place by imported rats, which are carried by people on their persons, or in baggage; that the human agent is not infrequently himself a carrier of the disease; that a large majority of cases of plague occur singly, in houses, and that more than one case occurs in a house; that attacks are generally nearly simultaneous; that sanitary conditions have no relation to the occurrence of plague, except in so far as they favour infection by the rat and that the non-epidemic season is bridged over by acute plague in the rat accompanied by a few cases in man.

### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.  
[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 15th June.  
On the 15th inst. an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company was held at Wonggha in a large hall, which was specially erected for the purpose. There were present about a thousand persons and among them were the vice-superintendent of the Police Department, the Kwangchow Prefect and the two magistrates of Nanchow and Panyu. The meeting began at 1 p.m. and concluded at 3.30 p.m. It is satisfactory to state that the proceedings at the meeting passed off very quietly, without any disturbance which characterized the meetings in the previous years. Mr. Cheung Yung Chow was elected the chair and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. The establishment of a Bank in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway. All present agreed and urged on the early institution of the proposed Bank, of which branches will be opened later on. The capital of this Bank will be decided on after the collection of the second call on shares.
2. The payment of interest at 6 per cent annum to shareholders for two years, i.e., from the date of the collection of the first call, be declared; the amount of interest due to shareholders will be accepted in part payment of the second call of subscription. Those shareholders who refuse to pay their second call will not be allowed to receive their dividend.
3. The construction of branch lines. It was decided that the first one, a branch line from Canton to Sanui, should be commenced on 1st July, and work will be commenced on it as soon as the second call of shares is paid up. The sanction of the Ministry of Posts and Communications must be obtained before the construction of the branch line be started.

A correspondent writes to the N. C. D. News from Shingchow (Kwangtung) on 15th May:—"I am now in a position to add considerably to the news which you received from me in March concerning the work now being carried out on this railway."

The surveying party consists of one American and two Canadians, viz., Messrs. Williams, McDonald and Jordan. Mr. Williams worked on the survey party who measured the country four or five years ago for the old American Company, but he is not blindly following the path of his predecessors. In one part the line he built from Canton to Sanui, as far as the city of Sanui, and work will be commenced on it as soon as the second call of shares is paid up. The sanction of the Ministry of Posts and Communications must be obtained before the construction of the branch line be started.

The completed survey to Yingtak gives a mileage of ninety-three miles. The track, from the ancient temple at Tai Miu, mainly follows the course of the river. When completed it will open the magnificent scenery of the North River to many who have hitherto been deterred from viewing it, because of the unsatisfactory accommodation at the present launches to Yingtak or the proverbial slowness of the more commodious house-boats.

The survey gives no less than three tunnels to Yingtak. One, 300 feet long, at Tai Miu, another, of similar length, at the Blued Bluffs Pass—a few miles above the mouth of the Lienchow river—and a larger one of over 500 feet—some five miles below the city of Yingtak. The latter is through a rather soft sandstone, but I am afraid that although some are speaking confidently of a completed railway running to Yingtak by Xmas, 1909, the arduous work of cutting the tunnels will mean that another year at least will be required before the line is ready to run.

The road is divided in ten-mile sections, and construction parties are now merely working up to the seventh section from Canton. Wooden bungalows have been erected at Tai Miu to accommodate the resident engineer, and negotiations are in progress for land for similar buildings in the neighbourhood of Yingtak.

The East River which enters the North River at Yingtak will require to be bridged. It is a waterway of considerable size, and where the railway crosses it half-a-mile above the North River, it is some 800 feet wide. On the present plan this will involve the station being placed at least a mile from Yingtak city, half of which distance will be covered by ferry.

Whether the Company will go to the expense of a spur-line to the river and thus bring the station to the river-bank is an unsettled question, but just now it looks as if this will be left to the discretion of the directors after the line is in working order.

I write this from Mongkok, two miles above Yingtak, but the surveying party have already left the place and are going forward at a good pace. No difficulties are anticipated for twenty-five miles, when Shawhow will be reached, but not being a prophet or the son of a prophet, I will not try to forecast the time when the surveyors will reach Shingchow. One bridge at least will be required to carry the line into the prefectural city, but as the Chinese officials are now being approached in order to allow a branch-line to be constructed to Nanchow, in addition to the main line to Lok-chong, it is impossible to say where the bridge will be placed.

### WATER POLO.

Last Wednesday afternoon friendly games of Water Polo were played off in the V. R. C. enclosure. The place was well filled by spectators to witness the first games to be played this season.

V. R. C. WATER POLO ENGINEERS.  
V. R. C.—A. V. Barros (Capt.), G. A. C. Rodriguez (goal-keeper), A. R. Ellis, J. M. Rosa Pereira, M. A. R. Sousa, A. E. Alves and P. M. Remedio.

R. E.—A. P. Morris (Capt.), Cap. Grandy, (goal-keeper), Sapper Banner, Googor, Barden, Bugler Gibson and Earwaken.

The V. R. C. team had the better of the game in the first half, and netted four goals. By Barros, Barros, one by Barros, in the second half only one goal was netted by Barros. Thus the game ended in a win for the V. R. C. by 5 goals to nil. The R. E. team has improved considerably since last year.

V. R. C. vs. H.M.S. "TAMAR."  
V. R. C.—L. E. Lammert (Capt.), F. K. Tate (goal-keeper), J. M. Lopes, F. Rosa, R. C. Silva, A. J. V. Ribeiro and A. H. Carroll.

H.M.S.—A. J. V. Ribeiro (Capt.), Officer Thomas, Petty Officer Pascoe, Evans, McCoy, Ryan, and Schmidt.

This was another easy win for the V. R. C. in which Lammert scored two goals from the half-way line and Barros one in the first half. In the second half Lammert again scored one goal and was followed by Barros who netted the last goal. The game ended in 5 goals to nil. The Tamar goal-keeper Ryan played a very good game, and stopped many hard shots.

Tax Police have inaugurated a campaign against overladen dogs in Hongkong. Several were captured in the city in the course of the day on the 17th inst. and impounded.

### EARLBOY CHILD STEALING.

SERVANT'S GIRL'S AMAZING STORY.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

18th inst.  
Li Siu Kin, a thirteen-year-old girl, has been returned to her guardians. A day or two ago Li Siu Kin, who is a servant girl in the service of a shopkeeper, residing at 54, Lower Macao, disappeared from her home. Every effort on the part of the police, (a) and (b) was made, until yesterday when she was seen in company with a man, who was identified as Inspector Brown, of the Registrar-General's department, who followed them on board a Macao steamer, where he arrested the woman.

Li Siu Kin, once she had returned home, told her story. On the day she was kidnapped, she said, she was coming down the staircase of her house on her way to make a purchase when she met a man, who looked like a beggar. The man stopped her and requested her to accompany him to his home, which was situated in the corner of some of her friends, who were waiting for her. The girl, suspecting nothing, followed the man, and he led her to a house—the number of which, or the name of the street in which it is situated she did not know. There she met a woman, who detained her. She was about to be taken to Macao yesterday when the officer found her.

The woman, Chong Ah Yau, was charged in the Police Court, this morning, with child stealing. She denied the allegations, stating that "the girl followed her." A search is being made for the man who took the girl to accused's house, and it was on that ground that the case was adjourned.

### JOURNALISM IN KOREA.

The Japan Daily Mail in reference to the case of the British Government, says:—"It appears that the British Government has not fallen in with the idea of suppressing the Korean editions of the Korea Daily News, but has preferred to send the Crown Advocate from Shanghai, who will institute proceedings against the proprietor of these journals under provisions of the Order in Council. For this purpose a duly authorized British Court of Justice will be opened in Seoul, and we understand that a judge is already on his way from Shanghai. This is interesting, as illustrating the extreme care exercised by Great Britain whenever the cause of justice is concerned. No trouble is avoided nor any expense spared in order that even the humblest British subject shall have his full due."

The Japan Chronicle states that subscribers of the Korea Daily News have received the following notice:—"Seoul, June 1908."

"The publisher of the Korea Daily News has to announce that the publication of the English edition of the paper is temporarily suspended. The reasons are solely financial, and it is hoped that it may be possible to resume publication at an early date."

"We further learn that on the 25th ultimo a change was effected in the registration of the Korean editions of the Korea Daily News, by which Mr. Marham, who has for some time been connected with the papers, has become editor and proprietor."

The Seoul Press takes up the question, also, and in the course of an article that shows much warmth says:—"The principal object of the contemplated proceedings, if we mistake not, is to place the accused under bond for future good conduct, the consequence of a second offence being deportation. Mr. Bethell may be convicted of the charge brought against him, because the offensive writings appeared while he was legally responsible for the newspapers in question. But as he has since ceased to be legally responsible for those publications, it is not longer by any means so easy to exact from him a pledge for future good conduct. The result is that the new publisher and editor of the Korea Daily News, being free from any legal restraint, will be at liberty if he be so inclined to prostitute his papers for seditious purposes, as his predecessor has done, and when proceedings are threatened against him, he can save his papers from all legal consequences by getting somebody to sign his name as their editor and publisher. In this way the aim of the provisions of the Order in Council relating to the registration of the British Press in Korea and Korea Daily News is completely defeated, and seditious journalism can be carried on by British subjects in those countries with perfect safety and immunity. It seems to us that the matter demands urgent consideration on the part of those responsible for the maintenance of peace and good order in Korea."

Referring to The Seoul Press, The Japan Chronicle whilst drawing a comparison between the old Press Law of Japan and the Korean Law says:—"When it was thought that a certain Japanese newspaper would be suspended because of comments which had been made on the Government or some public matter, arrangements were made to register another journal, so that on the morrow or on a very early day after the offending journal had received notice of suspension, it reappeared with a new name. It is true, but with exactly the same staff and the same editor, printed from the same type on the same machines. Even so, by the name given as editor on a Japanese paper in compliance with the provisions of the Press Law, is added the name of the real editor. Japanese journals almost invariably have a prison editor—often a most illiterate person who does no writing for the paper, but whose duty it is to go to prison if the paper should be prosecuted and a sentence of imprisonment passed upon the editor, and whose salary is usually doubled during the period that he remains in temporary detention. In view of these facts, we suggest that any contemporary's indignation is a little artificial."

### A LADY'S PREDICAMENT.

PAINTFUL EXPERIENCE IN A RICKSHA COLLISION.  
[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

18th inst.  
Mrs.



## THE PIECE-GOODS TRADE

AN OPEN LETTER BY A LEADING CHINESE  
MERCHANT.

A perusal of the daily papers shows lists of foreign hongs who have been sued for failing to take delivery of goods. No day passes in which two or three papers do not report at least one or two such suits. The cases tried in the Courts. As a result, the proprietors of hongs that have been sued by foreign hongs who have been forced to close their business. Prior to being sued these proprietors have been able to borrow money from the banks and the money lenders. But as soon as they are summoned out their confusion began, rendering it impossible for the proprietors to keep their hongs open any longer. Those who manage to learn beforehand that steps are being taken to sue them have been known to abscond. Even if they become known afterwards caught and imprisoned in the Mixed Court, one has yet heard of any of the foreign plaintiffs receiving back both principal and interest in full. For this reason it is necessary to come to some arrangement for

straightforward letter to heads of foreign firms with such an object in view.

Never has trade been so bad in Shanghai at the present time. In former times the proprietors of hongs and shikhs, although possessing much money, no sooner did business become apparent to them that they would lose money on a contract than they would prefer to be on the verge of bankruptcy and fail to take delivery of their goods. As soon as, however, they learn that proceedings are to be taken against them then, fearing to lose their own good name, they hasten to ask some one to go on their behalf to the plaintiffs before the case comes to Court to try to come to some arrangement. Instances have been known even where cases have been laid up for years at the present time. During the last few years gone by people have become exhausted in energy and resources. There is yet another class of people, who knowing that they have lost money, therefore, make a large number of contracts with the object like the gambler, of gaining or losing by the single cast of a die. Proprietors of such hongs even if you punish them by having them sawn asunder, it is to be feared, have only their lives to offer as they possess nothing substantial. The proprietors of such one or two hongs cannot find more than one or two able to stand independent. Hence then can it be expected that by entering against all these hongs there is any chance of settling matters? We do not say that foreign hongs ought to sue, we really mean to suggest that by entering suit foreign hongs need not spoil the market without obtaining any advantage for themselves. If one does not wish he can make the dealer take delivery of goods at the selling market rates. By so doing he will be able to retain the property to the detriment of the value of his goods. The result, therefore, be only twenty to thirty per cent. The dealer who has lost money will always seek to better matters so that he will easily be made good the twenty per cent. thirty per cent losses. If, on the other hand,

rest and put into confinement. He, the

purchasers of his goods. The foreign hongs naturally then gets hold of some one to take the imprisoned dealer's place in seeking out the customers. The substitute, however, being ignorant of the channels through which the imprisoned dealer has been accustomed to his particular line of goods cannot there obtain as good prices as the said dealer. The substitute moreover charges commission on sales, and this makes the foreign hong's profit still greater. Furthermore, the chances that the substitute, being also a piece-goods dealer, may also have goods in some of the foreign hong which he has been unable to take delivery of. Such being the case, the same substitute may himself be a defendant due time at the Mixed Court, and also himself imprisoned, which puts another pit goods man in the hands of the law, while the piece-goods market has one man less to do goods.

In a word, if every piece-goods dealer himself used and as a result all are imprisoned and unable to go about their business what will be the result? What'll the pit hong-oo do to settle matters under such circumstances? Do foreign hong think that merely entering suit against a dealer they will be able to take the money to the law? The piece-goods trade is indeed in critical circumstances. In the interest, therefore, of priors of hongs, of the heads of foreign hong and of all whose trade is in piece-goods I exhort you all to come to some working arrangement of mutual give and take. The nothing better than this. What do I (we) mean by the words "Tang tung" (working arrangement of mutual give and take)? It is to allow a dealer to take debt. It is to give a liong a term of time and that he be given a liong from time to time to make good the deficit arising from that. This is the whole question contained in a nutshell.

What good be the past, while the future will readjust itself. It is my (our) hope proprietors of hongs who have been guilty of reckless contract making, and those foreign hongs which have rectly allowed this flag of such contracts will not forget the danger of the "pit goods" trade. They should go to some mode of procedure, which would guard against a repetition of such a danger of pit goods for the future. Indeed, the danger of pit goods is a danger to all.

TO

A  
in  
the interests about to promulgate the  
code of regulations for the control of the  
monopoly bureau throughout the Empire.



**RAUB GOLD MINING CO.**

ENDING 23RD MAY.

The mine measurements and assay results  
respecting work show a total of 60:

ing and 38 1/2 feet of surface prospecting, has been driven to a total of 1,033 feet; for the previous year, 1910, 1,000 feet.

**MINES.**

**McKean.** 540 feet Level, Drive South.—This drive has been added 6 feet, making a total of 1,033 feet. The lode 60 in. wide gives an area of 1,033 sq. ft.

**North.** 42 feet Level, Drive North at 81 feet Shaft.—This drive has been advanced from 42 to 48 feet. The lode 48 in. wide is variously exposed.

**South.** This work has been stopped and the drive has been extended to the Hanging Wall Branch at a distance of 100 feet.

**Stope.** 40 feet Level, Drive South at 81 feet Shaft.—This drive has been extended 40 feet to the Hanging Wall Branch.—This has been driven to a total of 43 feet. The samples taken from this drive over a width of 33 in. and give an average of 20 dwg. per ton.

**42 feet Level, Drive South.**—Here 16 feet of drive has been added, bringing the total to 420 feet. The lode 48 in. wide is worth 6 dwg.

**40 feet Level, Drive South.**—This drive has been driven 15 feet making a total of 499 feet.

**40 feet Level, Stope, Drive in Stope.**—This drive has been extended 7 feet, making a total of 327 feet. The lode 36 in. gives 6 dwg. to the ton.

**40 feet Level, North, Hanging Wall Branch.**—This drive has been added 3 feet, making a total of 327 feet. The lode 60 in. wide is worth 27 dwg. This drive has been connected to the main drive about 100 feet from the shaft.

**40 feet Level, North, Drive.**—This drive has been extended 10 feet, making a total of 1,000 feet.

the total to 196 feet. The lode 72 is  
ays 4 dwt.  
Crosscutting for Stope filling.—178 feet  
stopes.—Above the 440 feet Level: 1

Above the 340 feet Level, 2 Slopes, 1  
wide and worth 3 dwt.  
Above the 240 feet Level 1 Slope, 1  
wide and worth 4 dwt.

60 feet Level, Drive South.—Here  
been driven making a total of 682 feet  
de 8 1/2 in. wide assays 2 1/2 dwt.  
60 feet Level, Drive North, East I.

The shaft has been sunk 12 feet, making a total depth 74 feet. A temporary headgear has been raised and a pump fixed in the Cornish shaft. Work is now progressing favourably.

No. 3 Level, North of No. 2 Shaft. — The all branch about 3 in. wide a drive has been driven and taken 3 feet, sample taken and gives 34 dwi.

No. 1 Level, South of No. 1 Shaft. — The drive driven 18 feet; making a total of 72 feet, there is a noticeable improvement in the rock for 48 in. wide assays 41 dwi.

Grasscutting for Slope filling. — 18 feet of slope.

Slopes. — Above the No. 2 Level, 18 feet, 18 in. wide and worth 7 dwi.

Surface prospecting. — Some 382 feet of sinking and grasscutting has been done.

General.—From the Wilfley Tables 16 concentrates have been won worth 2 ton.

The excessive loss in Milling time is due to the breaking of a Cam shaft and slight repairs to the electrical machinery mainly due to heavy lightning discharges.

The clean up of the cyanide works gave 1 ton of Gold equalling 85% extraction;

Stamp, ran 28 days less 2.6 days for  
and clean up.

ington Mill ran 38 days less 6.41 d	
repairs and clean up.	
crushed Komau	1419
Stope	2136
Total	3555 tons
algam collected	2374 oss. produced
orted Gold	785.75
alted	771.125 oss.
verage value per ton	4.338 dwt.
verage value of tailing	.591 "
BUKIT MALACCA.	
I Mill ran 23 1/2 days	Crushing 1688
" " "	surface ore ar
" " "	tons of min
" " "	Total 1925 tons

orted Gold	153.45
elled	159.00
rage yield	1.56 dw.
al Tons crushed	580.
Amalgam	277.4 oz.
Smelled Gold	921.75
Average yield per ton	3.36 dw.
Cyaolde Gold	101.00 cwt.
Average fineness of all Gold	914.6

W. H. MARTIN  
General Manager

---

**THE CATILE TRADE:**

---

**NEW REGULATIONS.**

view of the large number of cattle and other animals that have been imported to the islands during the past few months, the *San Francisco Times* says, the director of Agriculture promulgated a set of rules and regulations to take effect on June 30, prohibiting the importation of such cattle, and declaring that "the quarantine of all animals coming into the islands from countries where a contagious animal disease is known to exist shall be maintained."

ence of rinderpest and the foot and mouth disease. The animals suffering from these when driven over the streets

monographs over which they have authority. In consequence other animals are subject to the same rigidity and epidemics developed from animals being imported from other countries. In Australia are generally from a religious disease, so that the new regulations affect only those from Hongkong and northern China. The new regulations provide that until the Bureau of Agriculture is able to provide quarantine corrals all cattle imported to these islands be quarantined in suitable corrals provided by their owners. This is especially onerous and a financial burden for any foreign importer. Any animal coming infected with any harmful disease will be destroyed. The Government will not accept any animal infected with any harmful disease.











## Admiral Li Chun in Hongkong

### VISIT TO THE DOCKS

TO BE ENTERTAINED AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL TO-NIGHT.

16th inst.  
H. E. Admiral Li Chun, of Canton, accompanied by his suite, is in Hongkong. The Chinese commander-in-chief is here to see his friends of the *Korea* to-day—these Provincial Commissioners of Education, H. E. Wang Jen Wan, who proceeds to Seichuan on transfer.

During the admiral's stay in Hongkong advantage has been taken of the opportunity to visit the yard and works of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., at Sungham. Yesterday morning Commodore Lin, the Admiral's A. D. C., and Commander Wu were taken across to Kowloon, by Mr. Geo. A. Caldwell, of the Company's head office. Under the expert guidance of Mr. W. Wilson, manager of the Kowloon establishment, the two Chinese naval officials were conducted over the entire works and shown all the machinery and plant in the numerous workshops scattered over the extensive grounds of the Dock Co. They were much struck with the up-to-date-ness of the plant at the dockyard's command and in particular with the hundred and one labour-saving appliances which, for the most part, were in operation yesterday at the time of the Chinese visit. The extensive works connected with the No. 1 graving dock were also the subject of favourable comment.

When they reached the shipbuilding yard, however, their interest was more particularly aroused in the two gunboats which are in course of construction, under Mr. Wilson, for Admiral Li Chun. These gunboats are destined for the West River Patrol service and it will be recalled how the company secured a contract after very keen competition and after satisfying the most exacting demands of the Chinese Government for two vessels in every detail answering to rigid specifications for perfection in hull, machinery and general equipments. Not only have the keels of the gunboats been laid, but when most of the planning was soon stoutly rivetted into position and the outlines of the vessels clearly defined on the cradles, the Chinese officials could not withhold an expression of admiration at the manner and expedition with which the Dock Co. has gone about in the carrying out of the contract. Commodore Lin and Commander Wu then made a minute examination of the gunboats, or so much of them as has been constructed. They congratulated Mr. Wilson on the excellence of the workmanship, with which they expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied. Before taking their departure the Chinese officers thanked the manager of the Hongkong Dock Co. for the very interesting and instructive visit to Kowloon.

ADmiral LI CHUN'S VISIT.  
Shortly before noon to-day a launch of the Dock Co. was placed at the disposal of H. E. Admiral Li and his suite, on board of which they proceeded to the American mail steamer *Korea* to say good-bye to the departing Commissioner of Education, Mr. Geo. A. Caldwell accompanied the distinguished Chinese visitors. Leaving the *Korea*, the party, which consisted of Admiral Li, his A. D. C. (Commodore Lin), private secretary and several members of his staff headed off for Sungham Bay. Arriving at their destination they disembarked at the Dock Co.'s pier, where the party was received by Mr. Robt. Mitchell, chief manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., and Mr. W. Wilson. They were at once conducted to the building yard, where Admiral Li made an inspection in person of the two gunboats in the course of construction, for the Provincial Government at Canton. At the conclusion of the inspection, addressing himself to the Dock officials, the Excellency said he had pleasure in testifying to the excellent work he had seen for himself that afternoon and he wished to place on record his admiration at the remarkable progress in the building of the patrol vessels for the South China Navy.

The Dock managers then conducted the visitors through the engine shops where the engines for the gunboats were in process of "creation." When in this part of the works, the Admiral stood in amazement for a while and wondered that Hongkong could be possessed of a mechanical workshop so replete in all its contrivances for efficient and expeditious work. He was highly pleased at seeing his own fellow-countrymen shaping the sheets of high grade steel into forms which will assume the power of setting into motion the vessels which are destined to serve a career of usefulness under his command.

From the engine department the Chinese naval men were accompanied over the yards into the timber sheds, and successively to the joiners' department and the No. 1 dock. Admiral Li seemed much interested with all he saw and was apparently considerably surprised at the extent and completeness of the work. Before they left, the opportunity was taken to impress upon the Chinese gentlemen that within a stone's throw of Canton, they had in the establishment and works of the Dock Co. all the material and technical skill at hand which are at the service of the Chinese Government at any time.

TO-NIGHT'S DINNER.  
Many have been the new departure inaugurated by the present administration of the Hongkong Dock Co. to popularize that institution with its neighbours. None, we are told, so earnest, wide and address accompanying as a dinner of good faith. We are there to obtain the friendship of the Chinese, the privilege of recording to-day. The fact that the Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung and his suite will be the guests of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. this evening is one of those happy thoughts which appeal peculiarly to the Oriental mind and which cannot fail to promote the *entente* between Canton and Hongkong to the advantage of the industrial interests of this port. Admiral Li has accepted the Dock Co.'s invitation to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel this evening. There will be a party of twenty, including among whom are the members of the Admiral's staff and some personal friends. In the absence of Mr. H. P. White, vice-chairman of the Company, who will be unavoidably absent owing to a previous engagement, Mr. Robt. Mitchell will be host of the evening. Assisting the chief manager in the dispensing of hospitality will be Mr. Geo. Caldwell, Mr. Mitchell's right-hand man at the head office, and his general manager at Kowloon, Mr. Wilson.

DEPARTURE FOR CANTON.  
Admiral Li returns to Canton on board the Chinese gunboat *Po* to-morrow morning.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

"An Englishman" must know that it is a rule in all newspaper offices to refuse the publication of anonymous correspondence, unless the author's name and address accompany it as a condition of good faith. We are therefore obliged to withhold the publication of his letter (for the reason suggested).—E. A. H. T.

## Gallantry Rewarded.

### PRESENTATION TO CHINESE COXSWAIN.

#### STEAMBOAT CO.'S RECOGNITION.

A pleasing little ceremony took place at the office of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., last Wednesday afternoon. It was the presentation by the Secretary (Mr. W. E. Clarke), on behalf of this company, of a complimentary order to the coxswain and crew of the steam launch *Kam Shun*, of Messrs. Tak Koo & Co., for services rendered in saving over a hundred passengers and crew of the ill-fated *Pouan* on the night of the 8th inst. The presentation was a perfectly informal one. The coxswain, Lau Tai, received a complimentary order for \$300, and a sum of \$175 was handed him for distribution among the members of his crew for their share in the noble act of life-saving. To the crew of *Sampun No. 888*, the Steamboat Co. donated an honorarium of \$25, all of which were most gratefully appreciated. The River Company's recognition of the excellent services of the Chinese coxswain and others who assisted him in his act of gallantry will not, we feel certain, be lost upon the members of the seafaring fraternity in this port.

As regards the public presentation proposed by the Tung Wah Hospital, we understand a movement is on foot to obtain the Governor's gracious consent to make the presentation. It is earnestly to be hoped that His Excellency may be pleased to associate himself with a ceremony which is so praiseworthy in its character.

### GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.

#### THE METAL SHUTTERS.

16th inst.  
The gap-metal shutters for the windows of the Gap Rock Lighthouse, in replacement of the iron ones hitherto in use, and of which extended mention was made in our issue of Saturday, will be ready to be transported to the Rock to-morrow evening.

With the present of the typhoon season we have no doubt the lightkeepers and attendants on the Rock will appreciate the fixing into position of the new contrivances to keep off sea-water from the interior of the building.

### THE TRADE DEPRESSION.

The *Onaka Asahi* contains a lengthy account of the difficulties of the Chinese merchant community of Kobe. Mr. Mak Sui Pan, is involved by reason of the recent trade depression and the action of the Yokohama Specie Bank in refusing assistance. We know nothing of the facts, but the statement appears to be made with the object of showing that the Specie Bank is adopting a wrong policy by bringing pressure to bear on creditors at an unfavourable moment, thus weakening credit and precipitating a crisis.

The *Asahi* states that Mr. Mak Sui Pan was in Tokyo recently, paying frequent visits to Marquis Inouye and Count Okuma. Pressed by the Specie Bank, Mr. Mak decided to place all his property at the disposal of the Specie, Mitsui, and Mitsu Bishi Banks in order to indemnify them as far as possible against loss. Before putting his decision into practice, however, he tried to straighten matters out by asking the assistance of Count Okuma, Marquis Inouye, and Mr. Inukai (a leader of the Progressists and connected with the Chinese schools in Japan, who, it will be remembered, paid a visit to China last year). With this object Mr. Mak visited Tokyo. But here he met with disappointment, as Count Okuma's influence over the Mitsui Bank is not so great as it was at one time. The Mitsui Bishi Bank would not meet his proposal, and Marquis Inouye showed little disposition to move in the matter, so that Mr. Mak was obliged to return to Kobe unsuccessful. Prior to this, says the *Asahi*, Governor Hattori, fearing that in the event of the failure of Mr. Mak, who is the leader of the Kwangtung merchants of Kobe, a large number of Chinese merchants would be involved in difficulties, and that the trade of Kobe would be seriously affected, had asked Marquis Inouye to use his influence for his relief. Thereupon Marquis Inouye requested Mr. Otogiri, director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, to make inquiry into Mr. Mak's financial position. Mr. Otogiri came down to Kobe in haste, but his presence in Kobe was apparently rather to look after the claims of the bank than to afford the assistance desired. The Mitsui Bank is the holder of about 10,000 Kanaguchi shares as security against advances made to Mr. Mak, amounting to about ¥1,000,000, while the Specie Bank has security on his fine residence at Shimoyamato-dori, Kobe (near the Ikuta temple) and some other immovables. It was found that the property of Marquis Inouye consisted of a forest of white willows (used for match-sticks) and a match-stick sawmill in the Hokkaido, which Mr. Mak bought from Yamagata Yasuhiro, the Hokkaido merchant, who recently failed and absconded to Brazil, for ¥750,000, together with his shares in the Ryosuisa (a match company of Kobe). These properties, it is said, Mr. Otogiri attempted to secure for his bank. Mr. Kimura, manager of the Mitsui Bishi Bank, Kobe, was the first to protest against the action of Mr. Otogiri, and Mr. Ono, manager of the Mitsui Bank, followed. Governor Hattori also, it is said, raised a protest, declaring that the action of Mr. Otogiri was not for the relief, but rather for the ruin of Mr. Mak. As a result, the Specie Bank altered its attitude, and Mr. Otogiri returned to Yokohama. The Specie Bank then privately proposed to postpone obtaining security for their unsecured claims, charging the low interest of 2½ per cent. on the liabilities outstanding, pending the "improvement of business." But it was thought that this arrangement would prove futile in the event of the depreciation of the Kanaguchi shares, and on the 1st instant Mr. Ono, manager of the Mitsui Bank at Kobe proceeded to Tokyo to consult with the head office, remaining there till the 4th.

Mr. Mak is well known and respected by the community, as he has taken an active interest in the public welfare. He has, says the *Asahi*, largely assisted Chinese political refugees, including Liang Chi-Chow, and has liberally contributed in aid of Japanese charity and other public works. His difficulties are partly due to the depreciation of the Kanaguchi shares, the depression of trade with China, and losses sustained in the purchase of a forest in the Hokkaido, while a contributing factor was the assistance rendered to Yip Ho Ling, Chinese comprador of the Specie Bank, Kobe, and the former comprador of the Formosan Bank, Kobe, who generous action cost him over ¥700,000. It is believed that his affairs will be readjusted with the joint assistance of the Specie and Mitsui Banks, and Mr. Wop Chin Doo, another well-known Chinese merchant in Kobe, who has made a large fortune in the "tin" industry as the result of speculation in Kanaguchi shares.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## Tragedy at West Point.

### CHINAMAN THROWN OUT OF A WINDOW AND KILLED.

#### TWO SUSPECTS ARRESTED ON MURDER CHARGES.

17th inst.  
Sensational particulars were collected this morning of a most dastardly murder which was perpetrated at West Point before darkness fell yesterday.

Two men, who are supposed to be coolies, residing at 215, Des Voeux Road West, have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder. To-morrow they will be arraigned in the Police Court, on the charges.

Very little is known of the murdered man, inquiries as to who he was, his occupation, and so on, elicited "much information." This much is known, however. His name, from certain documents found on him, was Lau Chan. He was not a resident in the Colony, but was only down here on a matter of business. From appearances he was about forty-five years of age.

That the murder was a deliberate one will be seen from the story which has been placed at our disposal. During the latter part of last week or early this week—the exact date is not yet known—Lau Chan came to Hongkong from Canton, to recover a debt of some \$150 from a man residing at 215, Des Voeux Road West. Now the question that is puzzling some minds is whether the money was owed to Lau Chan, or whether he was acting as agent for another party. This will probably be known when the trial begins.

Be that as it may, Lau Chan called on two occasions to get the money. It is obvious that the debt was not discharged. He called again at the house at half-past six o'clock last evening. There were two men in the house at the time—the alleged debtor and a friend. Lau Chan demanded that the account be settled, as he could not afford to remain in the Colony much longer. The debtor, it is stated, admitted that he could not pay, as he had nothing to pay it with. Lau Chan is believed to have used language not altogether complimentary to the debtor, and a quarrel began, which was quickly followed by an exchange of blows. During the ensuing struggle the debtor and his friend were alleged to have picked up Lau Chan and threw him over the window.

Des Voeux Road West at that time of the evening was well filled with pedestrians, and the shouts of "Save life," coming from the top floor of one of the buildings, followed by the sight of a man falling through space, and landing on his back in the middle of the road, caused no little excitement.

The news reached the police at No. 7 Police Station in record time, and Inspector Robertson, accompanied by several of his officers, were quickly on the scene with an ambulance. They found the man in an unconscious condition, and proceeded to remove him to the Government Civil Hospital, but he expired on the way from his injuries. Meanwhile, inquiries were being instituted, which lasted some time. At a late hour they were in a position to place two men under arrest on suspicion of having committed the foul deed.

#### THREE SUSPECTS IN CUSTODY.

18th inst.  
Investigations conducted by the West Point police in connection with the murder of a Chinaman named Lau Chan, who was thrown out of a window of a house at 215, Des Voeux Road West on Tuesday evening, under circumstances recorded in our issue of last evening, have resulted in the arrest of another suspect yesterday afternoon.

Three men are now in police custody, charged with being concerned in the murder. They are—Lau Keng, a cook, residing at 10, Wing Sing Street; Uai Wai Pak, a boarding-house runner, of 24, New Street, and So Lin, also a boarding-house runner, of 215, Des Voeux Road West.

The accused were arraigned for the first time—in the Police Court, this morning. They pleaded not guilty to the charges, and the case was adjourned for a week, at the request of Inspector Robertson, who prosecuted. Mr. Otto Kong Sing was for the defence.

### INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the above Company will take place in London on the 25th June.

£6,500 has been written off for depreciation of the vessels of the fleet. It is expected to declare a dividend of 6½ per cent. on preference, amounting to £13,750. The reserve fund will then stand at £10,000 and the underwriting account at £240,000.

### THE WEST POINT STABBING APPRAY.

#### ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

18th inst.  
The West Point stabbing case, which has occupied the attention of Mr. J. R. Wood (second police magistrate), for several days, came to a conclusion at the Police Court, this afternoon. The accused—Wong Hung, a barber, was committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

During the trial, so far as we are aware, no evidence could be obtained as to the cause of the trouble, although it was hinted that a woman had something to do with it. At yesterday afternoon's hearing the complainant—a carpenter named Hui Kwan, residing at Third Street—told his story. On the 30th ultimo, after dinner, he went out for a walk. He was accompanied by a friend—a man named Yeung Mui—and it was their intention to go to Shui-ting-tan. When they arrived near the Chinese Hongkong Hotel complainant met a man named Wong Hung, who suggested that they go and look for a comfortable place where they could sit down and "see the things." They found a comfortable spot and remained there for a while until Wong Hung suggested "that it would not be a bad idea at all if they went and saw some of the lady friends." Suspecting nothing complainant agreed. As they were leaving the house to return home complainant, who was standing on the porch lighting a cigarette, heard somebody say "Now is the time. Hit him!" As he turned round to inquire who was to be hit, the complainant saw accused draw a knife, and then drove it into his back, piercing his lungs. He was then conveyed to hospital.

Dr. W. V. Koch, of the Government Civil Hospital, who was called, said that complainant's life was in danger for seven days.

His Worship held that a *prima facie* case had been established, and committed the accused for trial.

Inspector Robertson, of No. 7 Police Station, conducted the case for the prosecution. Accused was unrepresented.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B., Hon. Mr. F. B. May, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. L. M. Johnston (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Capt. Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar-General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade and Mr. C. Clement (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.  
The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBER.  
Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, Colonial Treasurer, took his seat at the Council.

FINANCE.  
The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 45 to 48.

It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

A PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.  
The Colonial Secretary moved—Whereas application has been made by the Sanitary Board to the Governor under section 167 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903 for the erection of a public latrine on the site now occupied by No. 1 Chuk Hing Lane; And whereas such application having been approved by the Governor and a notification of the intention to erect a public latrine upon such site having been duly published in three successive numbers of the *Gazette*, certain owners of property in the immediate vicinity of such site have objected to such erection; And whereas the Sanitary Board has made have been considered by this Council:

It is hereby resolved by this Council that the above mentioned site and the erection thereon of a public latrine be approved.

In explaining the resolution the Colonial Secretary referred to certain objections that had been raised against the erection of the latrine. He assumed that everybody would prefer not to have a latrine near their buildings if it could be avoided. At the same time latrines were necessities. The Sanitary Board had on various occasions urged the Government to increase the supply of public latrines and in pursuance of the policy which had been followed in recent years the Government set aside annually a certain sum for the extension of the number of public latrines. The district in question was in the heart of busy Victoria. It was very crowded and there was no open space there in which latrines under ideal conditions might be erected. It was therefore a matter of necessity that a site should be cleared and a latrine erected thereon. He might say that the original proposal was to erect a latrine with 40 seats but that had been reduced to 16 seats only.

The Director of Public Works, in seconding, pointed out that it was practically impossible for the Government to provide large open spaces round these necessities, the value of the land being so high and practically every portion of land in the central district of the city being already fully occupied. In the present case the cost per seat for resumption alone would amount to about \$300.

Dr. Ho Kai thought the Council was entitled to further information before they arrived at a decision. Objections had been sent in and one of these objections was of a very cogent character and he thought they should have given them more extended consideration. He admitted that it might be a necessity in this Colony but contended that it was a question of site in this case the building would be surrounded by a block of houses and therefore he thought it would make the area insanitary and harmful.

Mr. Wei Yuk supported Dr. Ho Kai's remarks. The Colonial Secretary said this question had been considered by the Sanitary Board and approved by the Medical Officer of Health. It was absolutely impossible that in the crowded centre of Hongkong they could obtain a wide area round the latrine and he thought in this case the site selected was the best that could have been found. He did not think that any objection had been submitted against this latrine which could not be submitted against the other latrines in the city. The scheme had been sanctioned by the Sanitary Board and if the Sanitary Board could not guide them in this matter he did not know what the Council would do in such matters.

On a vote, the resolution was carried, there being only two dissentients.

THE SUPPLY BILL.  
On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903, came up for further consideration.

His Excellency the Governor said: The Committee stage of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance stands next on the "Orders of the day." An hour or two before the meeting of this Council I received a letter from the Chief Justice commenting on certain aspects of the debate in this Council at the last meeting. The receipt of that letter raises certain constitutional points which I think deserve very serious consideration and although I have with the Attorney-General given the most careful consideration to the Bill I think it would be better to postpone the Committee stage of the Ordinance until the next meeting of the Council.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Do you propose to postpone the whole consideration of the Bill or only of a particular clause?

His Excellency the Governor—I propose to postpone the entire consideration of the Bill in committee until the next meeting of Council.

Sir Henry Berkeley—When do you propose to sit again?

His Excellency the Governor—Thursday next.

The consideration of the Bill was postponed accordingly.

OPIMUM EXPORTATION.  
The proposal to go into committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to prohibit the Exportation of Prepared Opium to China was not proceeded with at this meeting.

ADJOURNMENT.  
The Council then adjourned till Thursday next.

### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following be adopted by the Council:

SAIYINGPUN SCHOOL.  
A sum of six thousand seven hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Saiyungpun Anglo-Chinese school extension.

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.  
A sum of one thousand seven hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Victoria British School—Additional story to quarters.

KOWLOON WATERWORKS.  
A sum of six thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Recurrent, maintenance of Kowloon waterworks.

A sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, miscellaneous waterworks.

This was all the business.

### NEW DOCK CO. FOR BANGKOK.

We (*Bangkok Times*) learn that a dock and engineering company is being formed in Bangkok by a number of high Siam officials, and big Chinese merchants. The site proposed for the dock and the erection of the workshops and engineering plant is on the west side of the river about opposite to Sampeng. The new venture will be a Siam company, and the promoters intend, we are informed, to erect first class workshops, of steel construction, in which the most modern machinery capable of undertaking extensive works of manufacture and repair will be installed.

It is not the intention of the promoters forthwith to excavate the dock, but to have their workshop plans in working order first. The dock will be large enough to dock any boat coming into the port of Bangkok. Slipways for launches will be constructed at the same time as the workshops are erected. The business will be under European management and there will also be a number of Europeans in charge of the different branches.

### A GREAT CHINESE LIBRARY.

Through the generosity of a few prompt subscribers, a notable addition of books has been made to the Chinese department of the Cambridge University Library. Ever since the gift by the late Sir Thomas Wade of the whole of his valuable collection, brought together during 20 years of residence in China, Cambridge has been easily first among all the libraries of Europe and America; and it is not too much to say that Duke Tai Tse and his suite, on the occasion of their visit in 1906, were amazed at the extent of the collection and also at the rarity of many individual works which were laid before them. The purchases which have now been made include 51 separate works, numbering 1,203 volumes in all. Several important lacunae have been filled up. For instance, the Cambridge Library already possessed the gigantic anthology of the Tang dynasty (A.D. 618–906), which contains over 38,000 poems, and now to this has been added its sister work, a similar collection of the prose works of the same period, filling 401 volumes. There is also a rare encyclopedia in 120 volumes, which was compiled in the 13th century by the leading scholar of the day. One of the chief gems among these new acquisitions is an *edition de luxe* of the well-known poet Tu Fu, issued in A.D. 1204. It is in 24 volumes, small folio, and has been most carefully preserved. Reference to this edition will be found in the great Catalogue of the Imperial Library, Peking. There is also one of the best editions of the *Shi Ching*, attributed, according to a note added by some Chinese bibliophile, to "the Sung dynasty (A.D. 960–1260)," but in the absence of any actual date, the foreign collector, who has had but a moderate training in Chinese typography, ink, and paper, can only assert with confidence that it is a very old book. Another early printed book dates from 1465, and is a beautiful specimen of the best typography of that period. A fine edition of the poet Po Chüi (A.D. 771–846) dates from 1506; a collection of the prose writings of eight famous authors from 1631; the *Long-yan* edition from 1649; an old Chinese dictionary from 1670; besides which there are several standard works in 18th century editions. Already rich in its collections of reprints, a class of work much in favour with the Chinese as a means of preserving many small books which would otherwise disappear, the Cambridge Library has now acquired three new ones, in 68, 24, and 12 volumes respectively. Good editions of one or two of the best novels have also been secured, as well as several collections of essays by known writers on light and interesting topics.

### "HONGKONG MARU" ASHORE.

Between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning, the T. K. K. a. *Hongkong Maru*, inward bound from Hongkong on route to Yokohama, went aground on a mud bank inside the Blockhouse Island Buoy, which is situated off the upper end of the island, only a few miles away from Woosung. News of the accident was received in Shanghai about 7 a.m. and the Shanghai *Shen Bao* and *Shen Bao* were immediately dispatched to the scene. The vessel went aground about two hours before high tide, and on the arrival of the tenders the water was at its greatest depth. Efforts were made to tow the boat into deep water, but had to be abandoned when the tide subsided, to await last night's high water. At 1 p.m. yesterday the tender *Alexandra* left for Blockhouse Island and later in the afternoon the *Samson* was dispatched. It was thought possible that the *Hongkong Maru* might be refloated on last night's tide, but up to 3 30 p.m. of going to press no further details were to hand. At present the steamer is in no danger and she brought neither passengers nor cargo to Shanghai, as she was on her way to Japan to dock, her place on the Trans-Pacific run having been assumed by the new turbine steamer, the *Yamato Maru*. The mails were brought up to Shanghai by the tender *Shinyun*. It is surmised that the vessel got somewhat out of her course in the tremendous gale which prevailed outside Woosung during Tuesday night and yesterday morning. Sir Gera was the pilot outside the Woosung Bar on Tuesday night that the tender *Guliff*, which conveyed passengers and mails to the P. & O. S. *Delhi* at 6 p.m. on Tuesday had great difficulty in getting alongside the mail steamer and afterwards broke adrift three times, finally with the loss of her forward awning, which was torn to ribbons and carried away. The *Hongkong Maru*, which is now commanded by Capt. A. Totaka, is of 6,669 gross and 1,447 net tonnage and was built at Sunderland by Sir J. Laing and Co., rather less than ten years ago. In the ordinary course of service she was to have been *Wooing* last night at Yokohama, where she would have remained until she could have turned in the sails of the *Trans-Pacific* mail steamer.

Between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning, the T. K. K. a. *Hongkong Maru*, inward bound from Hongkong on route to Yokohama, went aground on a mud bank inside the Blockhouse Island Buoy, which is situated off the upper end of the island, only a few miles away from Woosung. News of the accident was received in Shanghai about 7 a.m. and the Shanghai *Shen Bao* and *Shen Bao* were immediately dispatched to the scene. The vessel went aground about two hours before high tide, and on the arrival of the tenders the water was at its greatest depth. Efforts were made to tow the boat into deep water, but had to be abandoned when the tide subsided, to await last night's high water. At 1 p.m. yesterday the tender *Alexandra* left for Blockhouse Island and later in the afternoon the *Samson* was dispatched. It was thought possible that the *Hongkong Maru* might be refloated on last night's tide, but up to 3 30 p.m. of going to press no further details were to hand. At present the steamer is in no danger and she brought neither passengers nor cargo to Shanghai, as she was on her way to Japan to dock, her place on the Trans-Pacific run having been assumed by the new turbine steamer, the *Yamato Maru*. The mails were brought up to Shanghai by the tender *Shinyun*. It is surmised that the vessel got somewhat out of her course in the tremendous gale which prevailed outside Woosung during Tuesday night and yesterday morning. Sir Gera was the pilot outside the Woosung Bar on Tuesday night that the tender *Guliff*, which conveyed passengers and mails to the P. & O. S. *Delhi* at 6 p.m. on Tuesday had great difficulty in getting alongside the mail steamer and afterwards broke adrift three times, finally with the loss of her forward awning, which was torn to ribbons and carried away. The *Hongkong Maru*, which is now commanded by Capt. A. Totaka, is of 6,669 gross and 1,447 net tonnage and was built at Sunderland by Sir J. Laing and Co., rather less than ten years ago. In the ordinary course of service she was to have been *Wooing* last night at Yokohama, where she would have remained until she could have turned in the sails of the *Trans-Pacific* mail steamer.

Between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning, the T. K. K. a. *Hongkong Maru*, inward bound from Hongkong on route to Yokohama, went aground on a mud bank inside the Blockhouse Island Buoy, which is situated off the upper end of the island, only a few miles away from Woosung. News of the accident was received in Shanghai about 7 a.m. and the Shanghai *Shen Bao* and *Shen Bao* were immediately dispatched to the scene. The vessel went aground about two hours before high tide, and on the arrival of the tenders the water was at its greatest depth. Efforts were made to tow the boat into deep water, but had to be abandoned when the tide subsided, to await last night's high water. At 1 p.m. yesterday the tender *Alexandra* left for Blockhouse Island and later in the afternoon the *Samson* was dispatched. It was thought possible that the *Hongkong Maru* might be refloated on last night's tide, but up to 3 30 p.m. of going to press no further details were to hand. At present the steamer is in no danger and she brought neither passengers nor cargo to Shanghai, as she was on her way to Japan to dock, her place on the Trans-Pacific run having been assumed by the new turbine steamer, the *Yamato Maru*. The mails were brought up to Shanghai by the tender *Shinyun*. It is surmised that the vessel got somewhat out of her course in the tremendous gale which prevailed outside Woosung during Tuesday night and yesterday morning. Sir Gera was the pilot outside the Woosung Bar on Tuesday night that the tender *Guliff*, which conveyed passengers and mails to the P. & O. S. *Delhi* at 6 p.m. on Tuesday had great difficulty in getting alongside the mail steamer and afterwards broke adrift three times, finally with the loss of her forward awning, which was torn to ribbons and carried away. The *Hongkong Maru*, which is now commanded by Capt. A. Totaka, is of 6,669 gross and 1,447 net tonnage and was built at Sunderland by Sir J. Laing and Co., rather less than ten years ago. In the ordinary course of service she was to have been *Wooing* last night at Yokohama, where she would have remained until she could have turned in the sails of the *Trans-Pacific* mail steamer.

Between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning, the T. K. K. a. *Hongkong Maru*, inward bound from Hongkong on route to Yokohama, went aground on a mud bank inside the Blockhouse Island Buoy, which is situated off the upper end of the island, only a few miles away from Woosung. News of the accident was received in Shanghai about 7 a.m. and the Shanghai *Shen Bao* and *Shen Bao* were immediately dispatched to the scene. The vessel went aground about two hours before high tide, and on the arrival of the tenders the water was at its greatest depth. Efforts were made to tow the boat into deep water, but had to be abandoned when the tide subsided, to await last night's high water. At 1 p.m. yesterday the tender *Alexandra* left for Blockhouse Island and later in the afternoon the *Samson* was dispatched. It was thought possible that the *Hongkong Maru* might be refloated on last night's tide, but up to 3 30 p.m. of going to press no further details were to hand. At present the steamer is in no danger and she brought neither passengers nor cargo to Shanghai, as she was on her way to Japan to dock, her place on the Trans-Pacific run having been assumed by the new turbine steamer, the *Yamato Maru*. The mails were brought up to Shanghai by the tender *Shinyun*. It is surmised that the vessel got somewhat out of her course in the tremendous gale which prevailed outside Woosung during Tuesday night and yesterday morning. Sir Gera was the pilot outside the Woosung Bar on Tuesday night that the tender *Guliff*, which conveyed passengers and mails to the P. & O. S. *Delhi* at 6 p.m. on Tuesday had great difficulty in getting alongside the mail steamer and afterwards broke adrift three



IMPERIAL CHINESE  
TELEGRAPHS.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has now practically decided to buy out all the mercantile shares in the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration in order to secure full control of the service, reports the Peking Correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* on 29th ult. The following reasons, for this decision, are given:—

1. To convert the administration into a Chinese Government department.
  2. To increase its capital to at least Tls. 5,000,000.
  3. To repair thoroughly all cable and land lines where necessary.
  4. To construct new lines in Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet and also in some places in China proper for the general improvement of communications.
  5. To reduce the charges, which are now many times higher than in foreign countries.
- H. E. Cheng Pi, President of the Ministry, is preparing a memorial on this question for Imperial sanction. The President is conferring with Duke Tsai Tai, President of the Ministry of Finance, as to how funds may be raised for the purpose. Some high authorities in the Capital do not favour the compulsory purchase on the ground that the Government will lose confidence in the matter of future industrial enterprises, if Chinese merchants who have shares in the telegraph lines are compelled to sell them, as the service is a paying concern, though not so profitable as it might be, on account of heavy working expenses and other reasons which can only be guessed. In foreign countries, the Governments give certain subsidies in such big enterprises, but in China the practice is quite different, for the telegraph is well as the C. M. S. Company have to pay royalties to the Manchian Government in return for its protection. I am informed on good authority that the Government received about Tls. 300,000 annually as royalty from these two companies.

Both companies are complaining of bad business and appear to need overhauling. H. E. Sheng Kung-pao was one of the principal founders of these two companies, about thirty years ago when he was in North China under the late Viceroy of Chihli, Li Hung-chang. But he was taken from his hands in 1900 by H. E. Yuan Shih-kai for financial ends. Viceroy Yang has sanctioned the memorial of Tso Tai Li, Director of the Peking official telegraph office at Tientsin, suggesting that the control of the Chinese telegraph lines to Manchuria be taken back from the mercantile telegraph office in the French concession of that Treaty port because the lines were built by the Provincial Government of Chihli during the Chino-Japanese War.

## VALUE OF THE SHARES.

We have been informed that a very interesting meeting was held on Friday, 29th inst., at the residence of H. E. Shen Kung-pao, at which the question of the value of the shares of the Chinese Telegraphs was discussed with great animation. The meeting was held by a number of the principal holders of telegraph shares who had been invited by H. E. Shen Kung-pao to discuss a proposal to have the Central Government take up all the shares at a nominal valuation.

A report issued by H. E. Yuan Shih-kai disclosed that the shares from the beginning of the 25th year had earned \$22 to each. H. E. Shen Kung-pao stated that the main object of the meeting was to ascertain the wishes of the shareholders regarding the sale of their shares to the Government. The discussion brought out the very significant fact that while the shareholders realised that the Government could force them to dispose of their holdings, they believed that they were entitled to a price commensurate with the earning capacity of the shares.

At the close of the conference H. E. Shen stated that he would take the matter with the Board of Posts and Communications.—*Shanghai Times*.

## MEETING AT SHANGHAI.

The following report is taken from the *China Gazette* of 6th inst.:—A meeting was held yesterday morning at 10 a.m. at Sheng Kung-pao's residence, he having invited a number of the principal shareholders of the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs at Shanghai to discuss the question of the nationalization of the telegraph system by the Board of Posts and Communications, buying out all the shares owned by the private holders. There were present Hu Erh-mei, Chen Shun-fu, Su Pao-sun, Tsao Jui-tao, Ting Chih-shu, Yu Yu-sun, Wu Siao-sao, Chu Pao-sao, Shen Muru, Ho Pao-ling, Chu She-ting, Sia Luo-hua, Wu T-shi, and the Director-General and the Directors of the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs. Hu Erh-mei, commander of H. Mandi & Co., acted as the spokesman. A report beginning from the 25th year was presented to Sheng Kung-pao, which report is issued under the auspices of Yuan Shih-kai, according to which the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs had made \$285,577.71 divided by 15,000 shares, each share would have been entitled to a dividend of \$19.03. Sheng Kung-pao desired to have the figures verified, which figures were afterwards reported to be correct. Sheng Kung-pao, speaking on behalf of the Board of Posts and Communications, stated that in foreign countries the Government invariably considers the wishes of the private shareholders, and the shares are always paid for according to the market value, instead of at present the Board naming its own price without consulting the wishes of the owners.

Sheng Kung-pao:—The object of the conference is to discuss the matter with you, gentlemen, so that the Board may be acquainted as to your wishes.

Mr. Hu Erh-mei:—Is it true that the Board is offering to buy the shares at \$170?

Sheng Kung-pao:—That is the market value, is it not?

Mr. Hu Erh-mei:—The Government can compel the people to sell their shares at any price; it has the power to do so, but such a policy is quite inconsistent with the decided policy of the Imperial Government when the Throne has repeatedly ordered that all commercial enterprises and undertakings are to be effectively protected and the Government is also anxious that the capitalists should invest their money in great industrial and commercial schemes. The present policy pursued by the Board will tend to discourage private capitalists from investing their money in such undertakings as the telegraph.

Sheng Kung-pao:—But the Board is offering to buy the shares at their market value?

Mr. Hu Erh-mei:—\$170 is not the market value. The shares, together with the dividend and interest, should be valued at \$200 each. Last year telegraph shares were bought in the market for \$200 each, and the present fall in value is the result of the contention caused by the Board wanting to buy these shares and at the same time paying only \$170.

Sheng Kung-pao:—Who were the parties who sold and bought these shares at \$200? (The names of the parties in that transaction were given.)

Mr. Su Pao-sun:—This year's dividend will be \$20 a share, so the market value of the shares should be \$200, even with the latter price the

IMPERIAL CHINESE  
TELEGRAPHS.

Investment is not a bad one, as it gives 7 per cent. interest.

Mr. Hu Erh-mei:—Now the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs makes money. Should the shares be sold and the shares be worthless, would not the Board buy them at a price which is its original value?

Sheng Kung-pao smiled and did not reply. He said that he would write to the Board communicating with the latter the conversation that took place at the conference.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

During the past few weeks considerable attention has been drawn to the proposal that the Central Government should take over full control of the Chinese Imperial Telegraphs and convert them into an official department. The establishment of telegraphic communication in China begins only with the year 1864; prior to which date important messages were sent by means of beacons, flags, lighted lanterns, and it is easy to understand that while the towers were few in number the signals were not always comprehensible. In that year, however, the Danish Great Northern Telegraph Company, which has left its mark on the whole system in the seven Danish exports who are now the only Europeans employed in Chinese telegraph operations, constructed the first line from Peking to Shanghai. Considerable difficulties were experienced in those early days in preventing the country people from tearing up the poles for firewood and stealing the wires to make nails. The like difficulty is not unknown to railway engineers at the present day, and it was only checked in the case of telegraphs by Imperial decrees attached to every post, threatening offenders with instant decapitation. In due course, however, Shanghai was linked up, first with Tientsin, then with Hankow, and gradually the wires spread over the Empire until there are now more than 36,000 miles of them connecting nearly 400 offices. But partly owing to the piece-meal manner in which the system has been built up, partly, it must be confessed, to the constitutional inability of Peking to grapple with questions of public interest with any degree of forethought, there is no sort of uniformity in the telegraph service. The lines are owned by a private company, but though the Government possesses a half share of the ownership, its interest is little more than that of a sleeping partner, plus the substantial royalty which it draws from the company for its concession of the line. Each province controls its own share of the system, each counting as a separate country for the scaling of charges with resultant inconvenience of constant delays and additional expense to the general public.

Contrasted with the sister branch of the Post Office, originally organized as a Government department by Sir Robert Hart, the deficiencies of Chinese private enterprise and provincialism exhibited in the telegraph service are glaring indeed. While the revenue of the Post Office increases, the telegraph languishes under exorbitant rates and chronic uncertainty. A sufficient example of this working was afforded in the case of the disastrous frost on the Han River last April, the evils of which might have been largely mitigated if the telegraph clerk at Sienyang had transmitted the height of the freshet correctly, or if the message had not been delayed en route. What is costly to the consumer tends inevitably to become costly to the owner also; and the disrepair into which the general apparatus of the system has fallen is quoted as one of the principal reasons for the Government's wish to assume control. To expend \$1,000,000 in repairs, the amount at which the necessary work is estimated, is not a task for which the Company can be supposed to much relish, and an effective spur to the action on the Government's part is the fact that to obtain redress from the International Telegraph Conference in Lisbon respecting various infringements of China's sovereign rights in Manchuria and elsewhere. As Dr. Morrison predicted in the telegram on this subject which we reproduced recently, the Conference has refused to listen to the Chinese delegates, until China reduced the heavy charges of her service, of which the representatives of every Power complained. Between complaints abroad and complaints at home China has abundant excuse for drastic action, even at the expense of the apparent injustice of compulsory acquisition of the telegraph Company's shares from their present holders. There is no doubt that the service might become a valuable asset to the nation both for revenue and consolidation; while its reversion into the hands of the supreme power would be a powerful factor in that policy of centralization which is now so clearly Peking's ideal.

It is clear that the shareholders do not intend to relinquish their property without a struggle. Urgent protests have been sent to Peking from the Shanghai mercantile community, and even the announcement that the Ministry of Posts and Communications is prepared to pay \$170 a share does not mollify them. They prefer the present investment for their money, which, with all its disadvantages, is admittedly remunerative. With some reason, they ask where the necessary funds are to come from, and the answer given is, a foreign loan would have to provide, according to the Government's present scheme, for all repairs now necessary; for the construction of new lines in Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet and the improvement of others; for an increase of the department's capital to Tls. 5,000,000 and for the temporary losses consequent upon a reduction of the tariff by one half, it is not surprising if the shareholders are sceptical as to the amount in hard cash that may remain for their own claims. What they not impossibly fear is that the shares may be taken from them at a number of years' purchase; worse still, that payment might be made contingently upon future profits. Here indeed the Government has to see that one portion of the community is not forced to suffer unduly for the benefit of the whole, and this is much for reasons of common sense as of common justice. Peking, as usual, is divided on the question, the opponents of Government acquisition objecting that enforced purchase will destroy public confidence among those who have money to invest; while others suspect that the Minister of Posts and Communications, Cheng Pi, is actuated too much by motives of private interest for the good of the undertaking. On the other hand, the leaders of the reform party appear to be in favour of Government control; and if the conversion is effected gradually for the avoidance of friction, there is no insuperable reason why it should not succeed. Even in the countries where private enterprise has reached a far more advanced stage than in China, it has been found that Posts and Telegraphs are best left in Government's hands.—*N. C. D. News*.

A WASHINGTON, rejoicing under the cognomen of Ho Wot, was arranged in the Police Court on 29th inst., on a charge of being in unlawful possession of two gold studs, valued at \$5. In effect, the evidence was that during the past few weeks the guests at the Hongkong Hotel had missed several articles of value. By accident a couple of gold studs were left in a shirt. The studs, which were alleged to have been misappropriated, were found in accused's possession. He could give no satisfactory explanation when questioned as to ownership. The case is not yet concluded.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY

## YUMCHOW RIOTERS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 29th June.

The other day the Viceroy received from the officials at Yumchow a telegram in which his Excellency was informed that at present Yumchow more rebel chiefs and raiders have asked to be permitted to surrender to the officials, and the Viceroy was asked to give his decision as to the advisability of accepting their requests. The Viceroy has sent a telegraphic reply authorizing the officials there to accept the surrender, but the first of all the rioters must lay down their arms within ten days' time.

## THE WEST RIVER S.S. CO.

The collection of subscriptions at \$5 a share by the newly formed shipping company is reported as proceeding very promisingly. The Viceroy, who is very anxious to ensure the success of the enterprise, has now issued a proclamation in which he laid stress upon the importance of the new concern in the development of Chinese commerce and the expectation of profit to the shareholders.

## 13th June.

ANTI-OPIMUM CRUSADE.  
In spite of the fact that the regulations for the prohibition of opium smoking have been strictly enforced by the Provincial authorities, and they have from time to time issued proclamations on the subject, three opium dens were found yesterday doing a clandestine trade, in the vicinity of the Siu Pak Mun gate. The Panyu magistrate, on information received, at once sent officers to deal up these dens and arrest the keepers to be dealt with.

## ARMED ROBBERY.

A case of armed robbery, in which ten persons were killed, was reported to Canton yesterday. A week ago a gang of robbers attacked a house in Kam Kai village, in Ching Yen district, the house and the house and carried away all valuable articles, the robbers could lay their hands on. When they set fire to the premises. At the time there were altogether ten persons in the house; all were burnt to death.

## TRANSFERS.

Mr. Lum Shi Fan has been appointed deputy of Foreign Affairs at Swatow. Mr. Liang Lun Fan who has been appointed Chinese Consul-General at Bendigo, Australia. Weng Jen Wen, ex-Provincial Educational Commissioner, left here to-day on board a gunboat for Hongkong en route for Szechuan to take up his new appointment there as Provincial Treasurer.

## 15th June.

THE LATE SHANGHAI PATRIOT.  
Yesterday, in honour of the late Taotai Chang Siu Hing, of Shanghai, a commemorative function was held at the headquarters of the Canton Anti-Opium Association. There was a large attendance, about two thousand people being present. The day being Sunday, the students of all private colleges were present and a band from the Sacred Heart College was also there to discourse selections of music during the proceedings. The meeting hall was decorated with evergreens. All those present advanced before the photograph of the deceased and offered their respects. Owing to the large number present speeches were made by several gentlemen and one school mistress in three different sections, describing in particular the good services of the late Taotai Chang towards the anti-opium movement and his other good acts to his fellow-countrymen. The addresses were listened to with much interest and greeted with loud applause. The meeting ended at 5 o'clock in the afternoon after a tea party.

## A COLLISION.

On the 13th inst. the *Yan On* junk in tow of a launch bound for Tin Shui How from Canton came into collision with another junk, the *Shun Hong*—also being towed by a launch coming from Canton from Heungshan district, when passing near San Shan Kuo. The first named junk was damaged to a considerable extent and sank after only a short time. The towing launches at once came alongside the sinking junk to the rescue of the passengers, who were about one hundred and thirty in number. Many of the unfortunate were picked up by the two launches and were taken to Canton. The number drowned has not yet been ascertained.

## ANTI-RAT CRUSADE.

The Police authorities of the Eastern suburb have offered one cent for every dead rat taken to the police station.

## 17th June.

RAILWAY STATION HELD UP.  
On the 16th inst., there was a dragon boat race held in Kowloon, and the Canton-Hankow Railway Company arranged three extra trains to run on that occasion for the convenience of passengers who went in large crowds to witness the festival. The trains were crowded throughout that day to the first, second and third class compartments. A good sum of money was collected on that day by the Kowloon Station and this induced the planning of a robbery. At 8 in the evening, after the last train had left for Canton, a gang of robbers attacked the railway station and held up the staff. Fortunately all the fares collected up to 6 p.m. had been taken to Canton, it is reported, and there was only left the paltry sum of about \$15. The robbers ransacked the station and made away with the money they found, together with the clothing and other articles of the members of the station. The station guards offered resistance to the robbers, but, owing to the latter being in greater number, four of them were more or less wounded. After ransacking the station, the robbers set fire to it, which was put out after some damage had been done. The Railway Company has since sent a case to the authorities, and it is reported that the robbers concerned in the outrage have been arrested.

## CHEAP RICE.

The distribution of cheap rice in Canton is the poorer classes of the community was at first contemplated to be discontinued at the end of the 6th moon, but seeing the failure of the first rice crop and the advancing price of the staple commodity day after day, the committee of the Cheap Rice Dispensary Bureau is of the opinion to continue the work all the end of the 7th moon. However, there is no fund available to meet the extension of the project, and the committee of the Bureau reported the fact to the Viceroy. After consideration of the question H. E. has now kindly granted another sum of \$10,000 in aid of the distribution and he has authorized the Shan Hoo Chu officials to appropriate this sum from the Government treasury towards the funds of the Bureau. Mr. Fan, director of the Oi Yuk Charitable Institution, has also promised to exert his utmost to raise funds towards the continuance of the good work.

## RICE SALES.

The daily proceeds from the sale of cheap rice during the days from the 10th to 24th of this moon in the four sheds was as follows:—

East	West	North	South
10th	\$1,840	\$1,615	\$1,110
11th	2,250	1,684	1,304
12th	2,263	1,725	1,318
13th	2,190	1,784	1,349

## CLAN FIGHT TERMINATED

The Kwangchow Brigadier-General yesterday returned to Canton from the Fa Yen district and he has submitted a report to the Viceroy that the clan fighting there has been stopped, the people of the two parties have handed over their weapons to the local officials and order has been restored.

17th June.

PIRACY.  
A week ago two fishing junks were pirated at Luk Lau, in the vicinity of Chun-Tsun, when on their way from Canton from the Ko-Yui district with a cargo of dried fish on board. The pirates removed all the goods on board the sampans by which they proceeded to pirate the junks.

## MOTOR CRUISER.

It is reported that Admiral Li Chun has contracted with Messrs. Bailey & Co. for another light-draft gasoline launch for cruising purposes. This vessel will be 63 feet long and will have a draft of two and a half feet with a speed of 15 miles an hour. She will be armed with four quick-firing guns and fitted with electricity throughout.

## NEW LIEUTENANT TARTAR GENERAL.

The newly-appointed Canton Junior Lieutenant Tartar General, Chang, is a passenger by the *Asiatic* which left Shanghai on the 13th inst. for Canton and is expected to arrive here shortly. A reception party was yesterday sent to Hongkong to meet the new official.

## SMUGGLING.

The gunboat *Ching Po*, while cruising outside the Boca Tigris, seized a boat which was in the act of smuggling salt and a quantity of arms and ammunition which was also found concealed in the craft. The contraband has been brought to Canton by the gunboat.

## CANTON SHIPPING CO.

A few weeks ago Mr. Chan Wei Po proceeded to the Straits Settlements to invite subscriptions from the Chinese residents there towards the Canton Shipping Company. A letter has since been received from Mr. Chan by the Company, in which he informed the Company that he has so far secured applications for over ten thousand shares from the wealthy Chinese in the Straits.

## YUMCHOW.

Taotai Kwok Jen Chang, commander of troops in the Yumchow prefecture, has at various times reported to the Viceroy that in different engagements he had gained great victories over the insurgents there. The Viceroy has now given instructions calling for details as to the number of insurgents that have been killed and those that have surrendered to Kwok, as well as a report on the present state of affairs of the prefecture, so as to enable him to report to Peking with more particulars.

## 18th June.

PROMOTING NATIVE MANUFACTURE.  
The street parade organised by the Canton Self-Government Society for the purpose of exhibiting native-made articles, fixed to take place on the 23rd day of this moon, has now been postponed to a day to be fixed for the middle of next moon, owing to continuous rain. The Society has issued circulars to notify the people of the postponement.

## RAIN.

Heavy rain has continued to fall for over a week, and the river has risen considerably in consequence. Most of the streets that are close to the bunding are flooded. It is reported that many parts of the town of Fatsien have also been flooded.

## CHALK FOR SCHOOLS.

Mr. Cheung Sze Chun has presented to the Provincial Educational Commissioner a box of chalk, being samples of his manufacture, and asked the Commissioner to have his chalk factory registered. It is reported that Mr. Cheung's product is found to be as good as that imported from foreign countries.

## PLAQUE REFUGES.

The return of patients arriving at Canton from Hongkong and who have been admitted to the Fong Tin Hospital for treatment during the plague season shows a total of 351. Of these 95 have recovered and have left the hospital, 166 died while in the hospital, and 95 died before admission to the hospital. There are at present 35 under treatment in the hospital.

## POPPY COMMISSIONERS.

The deputies, Wu and Yao, members of the Tutchin, who were sent to Canton to make an investigation concerning the cultivation of poppy in the province, left here yesterday for Peking.

## MARINE COURT.

In the Marine Magistrate's Court, on the 19th inst., before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Mr. A. E. Davey, first boarding officer of the Harbour Department, charged Cheng Moon, master of Naval Yard launch No. 34, with unlawfully failing to observe the rule of the road at about 5 p.m. on the 16th inst. in Victoria harbour. The defendant pleaded guilty. Mr. A. E. Davey stated that at 5 p.m. on the 16th inst. he was going eastward through the harbour. A Naval Yard launch, No. 34, was crossing from N. to S. When she was on his port bow, he saw there was a chance of collision, as she was not altering her bearing. She blew two blasts on a whistle while about a cable distant, but made no attempt to alter her course. He, however, kept his course. When the launch was about 300 feet off, she again blew two blasts, and put to starboard a little. He then put his helm hard a-starboard, and succeeded in passing under her stern. When asked to explain his conduct, said that he had no time to do anything to avoid collision. He was fined \$5 or 5 weeks' hard labour.

## HOME FOR THE POOR.

The Rev. Mother Superior of the Italian Convent, Wanchai, St. Francis Street, begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations:—

The Committee in charge of the funeral service of the late King and Prince of Portugal, by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. M. Rosa Pereira, \$50.00  
Collected by Mr. C. F. Pereira, 55.00  
Collected by Mr. Murphy, 20.00  
"Baby" Alves, 20.00  
Kind Friends, 20.00  
Collected by Mr. Wood, 110.00  
The Co-operative Society, 10.00  
A Kind Friend, 10.00

ONE of the oldest attaches of the Police Force of Hongkong—a Chinaman, about eighty years of age—died last Monday. The deceased had been a hanger-on in the police department for many years, and knew Hongkong like a book. Consequently he had been employed in doing many kinds of odd jobs for the police, and latterly he was connected with removing plague bodies, in which connection he contracted the disease. Everybody, who had anything to do with the police department, knew the old man, but there is nobody who could say that they knew his name. He was commonly known as "Cock-eyes" to which he responded with some slurs.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH LAND  
INVESTMENT CO. LD.

## PROPOSED DEBENTURE ISSUE

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai on 18th inst. Mr. A. W. Burkill presided, and there were also present, Messrs. C. Holliday, C. W. Thomas, and Mr. Sui Ching-yi (Director), C. W. Burkill, and others. Total shares represented, 6,000. The Chairman said that the Directors had called the shareholders together to explain to them the reasons why they wished to issue debentures. Under the Articles of Association the Directors had full powers to issue debentures, but they deemed it expedient to explain to the shareholders why they did so. A good deal of the Company's property had had to be developed, and during the last two years there had been a considerable amount of money spent on the development of old properties, and this is going on now. Last autumn the Directors had a very favourable opportunity of acquiring a large piece of land in the Settlement, and they were going to erect two hundred houses on it. All this development of the company's property had allowed up the working capital they had and rather than have an overdraft at the Bank the Directors preferred to increase the capital by the issue of two hundred debentures.

The Chairman proposed and Mr. C. Holliday seconded the adoption of the following resolution:—

That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to create and issue debentures providing for the payment of such principal sums as they may from time to time deem expedient with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum; such debentures to be in such form and to be secured in such manner, and to be issued to such persons and on such terms as the Directors may think expedient, provided that the interest at any one time owing shall not exceed half the nominal capital of the Company.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

## A CASE OF FISH-POISONING.

## SAD RESULT AFTER SUPPER.

19th inst.

An extraordinary incident was reported to the police yesterday, and although the facts may require some credulity, they are stated to be correct. In the waters of Hongkong there is a fish called *po kut* which according to the ideas of the native community should only be boiled, otherwise disastrous results may ensue. Chan Kam Sing was the master of a fishing junk trading from Hongkong. Last evening, about six-thirty o'clock, he was master, along with his wife and family had a supper of *po kut*. The fish had been steamed with vegetables, including preserved cabbage, and shortly after eating their "chow," Chan—the junk master—fell ill. Attempts were made on the part of his family to doctor him, but late at night the junk master became so bad as to necessitate his removal to hospital. Fifteen minutes after his arrival in the Government Civil Hospital, the unfortunate man succumbed. It is believed that death resulted from fish poisoning.

## THE LATE MR. LEMKE.

## THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. Rudolf Lemke took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shanghai, on 19th inst., in the presence of a large attendance of friends. The chapel was crowded to the doors and the open space opposite the steps and a portion of the path were also filled with sympathizers. Wreaths were so numerous that they stood about six feet above the coffin. The foreign and native staff of Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co. was fully represented, and the gathering also included members of the Municipal Council and most of the leading foreign firms, as well as several German naval officers in full uniform.

The service was impressively conducted by Pastor Rubner, who also gave a lengthy address, in the course of which he spoke of the sterling character, generous disposition, exceptional business ability and happy married life of Mr. Lemke. At the conclusion of the service the body was cremated.

At the post mortem examination death was found to be due to heart failure.

## POOR AND FRIENDLESS.

## REASON FOR COOLIE ATTEMPTING SUICIDE.

In the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a coolie named Wong Cheung, twenty-two years of age, was charged with attempting to commit suicide at Yau-mai yesterday. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and gave as a reason that he was "poor and friendless" and could not get employment. At about noon yesterday, Inspector McHardy while patrolling the road leading to Shatin saw a man hanging from a tree on the hillside. Rushing up to the spot the inspector cut the body down. A hurried examination proved that the man was still alive, and a constable was summoned and the coolie removed to the Yau-mai Police Station, and brought round.

His Worship adjourned the case in order to allow the police to institute further inquiries into the matter. It is also believed that the man's reason is unsound.

## THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

By the German mail steamer *Cochon* yesterday afternoon from Genoa, the Right Rev. Dom João Paulino d'Assyedo e Castro, Bishop of Macao, accompanied by Father Armento, his secretary, returned from his visit to Lisbon and Rome, en route to Macao; but he has stayed back here for a fortnight to look into the affairs of the "Portuguese Missions" at Singapore and Malacca, under his jurisdiction. On arrival the Bishop was met on board by the acting Vicar General and Fathers Bragança and Cardoso of the Singapore Portuguese Mission, the Secretary of the Portuguese Consulate, Mr. Adis, the Jesuit, and Mr. Schmitz, the Manager of the Grand Hotel d'Europe, Mr. Francis Leonard and Mr. Ho Yang Peng and his son. The Bishop and his party were then driven to the Parochial House, in Victoria Street, in two motor cars provided by Mr. Yang Peng. The Bishop will probably leave his duties here for the purpose of a confirmation and first communion service on Sunday morning in the Church of St. Peter at Malacca. We are in a position to state that the Bishop's transfer of the Portuguese Mission at Malacca to a French Mission in China has been finally settled at Rome and that this was the motive of Dom João's voyage to Europe.

## COMMERCIAL

## FRIEDT MARKET

In their fortnightly report, Messrs. Laming & Rogge write on 13th inst.

Dolomite continues to rule supreme all along the coast, and prospects for recovery seem as far off as ever. Whatever charting orders come into the market, are eagerly snatched up, if owners see but the slightest chance of covering a liability, or if they are unable to find employment in their own sphere. From Saigon to port Philippines the charter is reported of a small-sized boat at 27 cents, and from Saigon to Japan a couple of settlements have been taken on basis of 27 cents per picul.

Rumour has it that for July/August/September shipment a few cargoes have been sold for Saigon to Java. The necessary tonnage is also supposed to have been arranged, for details are as yet being kept private.

From Java and Bangkok there is still nothing doing.

The rate Newchwan/Canton now stands nominally at 18 cents per picul.

Turning to coal charters:

Wakamatsu to Hongkong and Moji to Hongkong two boats have been secured at \$1.47 and \$1.55, respectively.

Moji to Canton, there has been a charter at \$2.00 and to Saigon at \$2.50.

Kuchikotzu to Hongkong \$1.60 has been paid for a steamer.

As sailers, there is nothing to report. Sail Tonnage, 100,000 tons to load—None.

Sail Tonnage, Discharged—British barque *Jutepolia*, 2,553 tons reg.

Departure of Sailers—None.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadootie & Co. write on 19th inst.:—

Another quiet week in our share market has been recorded, and business remains dull.

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Limited, have declared a final dividend of 21.21, making in all Tls. 1.71 for the year. The meeting of the company is called for the 7th July, and the transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst.

Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks improved in the early part of the week to \$750, but are quieter at present,



## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WITH the addition of fifteen cases of plague last Tuesday, the total for the year to noon is 774.

A MAJOR storm burst on Tokyo on 8th inst. of a violence without precedent in the last sixty years.

THE ships of the China Squadron which have been visiting Japan left Yokohama on 10th inst. for Weihaiwei.

THE composition of the Japan Gazette of Yokohama, have gone on strike. Publication is temporarily suspended.

IT is stated that the boiler of the Imperial yacht *Yamato* burst a few days ago, several Japanese engineers being injured thereby.

THE American Steel Trust is negotiating for a contract to supply 1,000,000 tons of rails for the Siberian Railway at a cost of G. \$25,000,000.

A TOKIO despatch of 9th inst. says:—One naval engineer and ten divers, using two diving apparatuses, are engaged in the search for the body of Colonel H. Martin.

A TELEGRAM from Mukden states that the four Japanese who killed three Frenchmen at Tientsin during the Russo-Japanese war left on the 7th inst. for Tientsin under escort.

THE South Manchuria Railway is about to open a steamship service between Tientsin and Shanghai. The N. Y. K. Kose Maru will probably be chartered for the purpose.

A RATHER novel import, in the shape of about 1,000 bags of native flour, arrived here last month from Hankow. Another lot of old horse-shoes arrived from America—*Tientsin Critic*.

As the result of the heavy rain during the last few days there was a landslide in Leighton Hill Road on the afternoon of the 12th inst. A large quantity of earth came crashing down the hillside, but no damage was done.

A TOKIO despatch of 8th inst. says:—Divers with complete diving apparatus used in the Navy are searching for the body of Colonel H. Martin, who was drowned in the lake at Chusenji yesterday.

WE are informed by Mr. Van Houten, agent for the Netherlands Trading Society, that the ship *Choo Choo*, under arrest on a charge of alleged embezzlement, has no connection with his Bank.

FROM what we learn the many agents of the British and American Tobacco Co., with headquarters at Shanghai, are making an energetic and successful campaign throughout Manchuria against the Japanese cigarette factories.

FROM July 1, 1907, to April 30, 1908, the total shipment of silk from Yokohama to Europe and America was 89,244 bales, 39,628 of these going to Europe and 49,616 to America. A further 2,359 bales were recorded up to the sailing of the *Empress of Japan*, on the 15th ult.

THE Japanese monument to the memory of the Russian victims of the war was unveiled at Port Arthur on 10th inst. Many representatives of the Russian army and navy were present, including two Lieutenant-Generals, one Rear-Admiral, and the Archbishop of Peking, besides General Nogai.

THE *Hankow Daily News* states that the burden of the compensation paid to Japanese shop-keepers who suffered during the recent riots has fallen on the Taotai of Constabulary Feng Che-kuen, who has been forced to sell three steamships for a sum slightly exceeding twenty thousand taels in order to meet the drain on his purse.

BARON Chinda, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron Hayashi, former Minister to Peking, have been appointed Japanese Ambassadors to Germany and Italy, respectively.

Mr. Yamana is appointed Secretary of Embassy in London, the place of Count Muto Hirokichi. Mr. H. Ujio, Councillor of Embassy in London, is appointed Japanese Minister in Peking.

THE Viceroy of the Hukwang provinces has reported to Peking that on the 12th inst. the last in the series of earthquakes called Maichang in the district of Changyang, Hupoh, suddenly ceased, causing great distress and swallowing up over one hundred houses and their occupants. The fissures are said to cover several miles in extent. It may be stated here that Changyang district belongs to the prefecture of Ichang.

A Peking correspondent writes that it is rumored in the capital that Messrs. Arnald Karberg have secured the contract for the Peking Water Works. The estimated cost of the works is said to be £1,500,000, which should mean a substantial commission for the local firm. A Belgian company were regarded by many as the most likely to obtain the contract. Only one English firm, we believe, entered.—*P. & T. Times*.

WE hear on good authority that the case against Sergeant Regal will be before the Portuguese Court in Macao shortly, in the course of ordinary procedure, the fact that the Consul-General was the prosecutor having made it impossible to try the case here. Dr. Nolasco, who arrived here a few days ago in connection with a civil case, was approached concerning the defence, but, it appears, declined to take up Regal's case.—*N. C. D. News*.

A DEMAND was caused at Kowloon yesterday (17th inst.) by the arrest of Mr. Jas. Pearson, the foreman moulder of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, on a charge of obtaining a certain sum of money, the property of his employers, by means of false pretences. The amount at issue is \$250. Accused was charged in the Police Court this morning, and remanded. He pleaded not guilty to the charge. Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer and Deacon, is retained for the prosecution.

THE recently issued report of the Imperial Maritime Customs contains the names of the various Customs officials who have recently received decorations. Among them are Messrs. de Luca, Hillier, R. Branson, T. H. Ferguson, G. S. Palmer, R. Dawson-Gibbs, R. H. R. G. Watson, H. D. Summers, and W. O. Fergusson, a large proportion, out of the hundreds of pretty hard worked men in this excellent and international service.

A SHANGHAI correspondent writes:—By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

ADMIRAL Li Chun and suite visited the city telegraph last Tuesday evening and returned to Canton on board the *Po-sha* on Wednesday morning.

THE Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., subject to audit, will declare a final dividend of Tls. 24. The total for the year will thus be Tls. 54.

TWENTY more cases of plague have been recorded bringing up the total for the year to 794. A case, which terminated fatally, occurred at St. Stephen's College.

AN Army Board has been appointed to settle terms for the purchase of the Boston Steamship Company's steamers *Shanghai* and *Yamato* for use in connection with the Panama Canal.

DR. Koch, who arrived at Yokohama on board the P.M.S. *Siberia*, immediately went up to Tokio. Twenty-eight medical and scientific societies have arranged elaborate receptions in his honour.

WE are officially informed that the Marine Court of Inquiry touching the stranding of the steamer *Po-sha*, which took place recently, near Cap-sai-mun, will be held at the Harbour Office on Tuesday next, 23rd inst., at 10.30 a.m.

THE exhaustive operations undertaken by the naval divers to recover the body of Colonel H. Martin of Hongkong, who was drowned in the lake at Chusenji, have been abandoned, as there was no hope of their meeting with success.

THE new Chinese Steamship Co., which has adopted for its title the "China-Siam Mail Steamship Co.," has now issued a first call on its subscribed capital of 100,000,000. This first call is 40 per cent. and was payable before the 15th of the current month.

WITH a view of making himself personally acquainted with the capabilities of the various ships in Hongkong, Admiral Li Chun, of the Kwangtung navy, visited Messrs. Bailly's works at Hok On and also Kwong Hip Loong's slipway last Tuesday afternoon.

THREE sailors—Albert Eugene Nielson, K. A. Evenson and Johann Hoyer—belonging to the steamer *Ortel*, were charged on remand before the Harbour-master in the Marine Court, on the 17th inst., with deserting ship on the 8th inst. Defendants were ordered to forfeit all wages due, and were also sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

A CHINAMAN was charged before Mr. Howard, in the District Court, Singapore, on 17th inst., with taking into the Colony from Hongkong \$50 prohibited coin. The copper was returned and he was told not to circulate it. The dollars were confiscated and he was cautioned and discharged. Accused was told to apply to the Governor if he wanted the money back.

BUSINESS at the Police Court, last Wednesday, was of a very slack nature. The calendar was unusually small and was lacking of interest. The only case which commanded some attention was that in which a coolie broke into the Dairy Farm coolies' quarters, at Pokfulam, on Tuesday morning, and was in the act of leaving the premises with something like \$10 worth of private effects when he was seized. The thief was given six weeks' imprisonment.

THE steam yacht *Yungko* which is said to have been presented by the Japanese Emperor and Empress-Dowager, was damaged by an explosion in the engine room while the yacht was under trial in Lake Kunmin inside the Yüeh Park some days ago in the presence of many high Chinese authorities. It is said that some of the Japanese who were in charge of the yacht were injured through the explosion. The native papers say that the object of the Japanese in presenting this yacht to China was the hope of securing big orders in connection with the proposed reorganization of the Imperial Chinese navy.

In the Supreme Court, on the 17th inst., Mr. Justice Compton presiding, two actions were heard against the Kung Fat Wing firm, of 7, New Market Street, therein. The first claim was brought by the Cheong Lee Kin Koo firm of Sha Chung, Canton, to recover the loss of \$100,000, and the second by the Wu Long Koo firm of 94, Bonham Strand, in which they sought to recover \$377.79. Both claims were for goods sold and delivered to the defendants. Mr. H. R. Dennis, of Messrs. Dennis and Bowley, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants did not appear, nor were they represented. Mr. Dennis proved his cases and got judgment.

H. E. CHEN Pih, President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, is reported to be about to memorialize the Throne asking for the appointment of his Honour Liang Yu-hao (M. T. Liang), former Taotai of Shanghai and now Junior Councillor of the Waiwupu, to the post of Superintendent-General of the Railways of the Empire. It is also stated that the memorial has been suggested by the Grand Councilor, Yung Shih-kai. His Honour M. T. Liang was Director of the North China Railway five years ago and worked hard and ably in that position. It is believed that under his able administration the railways of the Empire would gain greatly in every way.

THE Hupungu Conservancy Board has secured a strange trophy in the form of a small canon which was recently brought up in the Junk Channel by a dredger in one of its capacities buckets. The canon, which is of English manufacture, is a four-pounder and about 4 ft. 6 in. length. It is in a wonderful state of preservation and bears on the barrel the name of the maker, Rogers; a crown; the legend, 4 lb.; and the date 4. 2. 11. Within three years of its centenary this relic of the past has been unearthed from its long resting-place, and is left to the imagination to piece together its peculiar history. Of its youthful exploits nothing can be said, but at least we can follow its long voyage round the Cape of Good Hope, and watch its transference or sale to the Chinese to be mounted, perhaps, on a war junk, until it sank ignominiously in the Hupungu.—*N. C. D. News*.

THE population of Anking, capital of Anhui, has been recently stirred by the brutal murder of a man by his two sons, aged sixteen and nineteen, respectively. It seems that there lived at Haining, in Anking prefecture, an expectant official named Chu, who was very poorly off. Chu, who had been living there for upwards of ten years, had never been given an official post. On the eve of the Dragon Boat Festival, his elder son went to him and asked for some money. The father after severely scolding his son for his prodigality said: "I have no more money to spend on you, and, if you want to kill me, you may do so."

Thereupon the prodigal son seized a tool which was lying near by and struck his father on the head three times with it. The younger son who was standing near by also hurled a large stone at his father who was felled to the ground, and died after a few minutes. The matter was referred to the Hainan who held an inquest; as a result of which the two young men were placed under arrest. It is believed that the prisoners will be put to death without mitigation to the Governor.—*N. C. D. News*.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

By the French Mail yesterday, May 20, Mr. Henry Weyland, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., left this port for Japan. After a short stay there Mr. Weyland will leave for the home land. It is his present intention to retire from business in China, and, if ever he returns, it will be as a visitor. His services to the community both as a volunteer and Chairman of the Council are so well-known that it need not dilate upon them. On his way, he was wished so with him and if he should ever return he will be more than only welcomed.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 3.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF DIVIDEND BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	100,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$2,000,000	Final of 12 on old and 12.10 on new shares for 1 year ending 31.12.07	5 1/2	{ \$75 sales London 27.10.07 }
Nations Bank of China, Limited	99,999	£7	£6	{ £4,000 £10,000 £10,000 }	\$10,000	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$5 1/2
<b>MARINE INSURANCE.</b>								
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	11,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	nones	\$20 for 1906	8 1/2	\$235 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £10,000 £10,000 £10,000 }	Tls. 204,424	Interim of 7/6 as 2/5 for 1907	6 1/2	Tls. 77
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$150	\$100	{ \$1,500,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$2,500,000	Final of 31/2 making 34/2 for 1906 and 1/2 interim of 3/6 for 1907	5 1/2	\$790
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$50,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	9 1/2	\$75 1/2 sales
<b>FIRE INSURANCE.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$375,432	\$5 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 1/2	\$92 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$23,027	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2	\$315
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,500,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$1,000	\$1 for 1906	...	\$5 1/2
Donghai Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	nones	\$4 for year ending 30.4.1907	11 1/2	\$21 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,500,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$1,437	\$1 1/2 for 2nd half-year making in all \$2 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2	\$29 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £1,500,000 £10,000 £10,000 }	£3,694	5/6 for 1906 @ ex 2/5 = \$1.4 per share	5 1/2	{ \$24 \$24 }</